

But PLO to Open Moscow Office

Arafat Fails on Soviet Recognition

MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP).—Russia announced today that it has agreed to the opening of a Palestinian Liberation Organization office here, but guerrilla leader Yasser Arafat failed to obtain formal recognition of the PLO by the Soviet Union during his five-day visit.

The results of Mr. Arafat's first official visit here were announced in a joint communiqué after the guerrilla chief left today for War-

saw. Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee, is also the leader of el-Fatah, the largest guerrilla group in the PLO.

Mr. Arafat was known to be seeking Soviet arms, the PLO bureau and, most importantly, Kremlin recognition that his organization was the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

There was no indication in the

communiqué that the Soviet Union was willing to supply any weapons or accord the PLO diplomatic recognition.

However, the official Soviet invitation to Mr. Arafat and the decision to let the PLO maintain an office here signaled a significant change in the guerrilla group's relations with Moscow, although it was much less than Mr. Arafat had wanted.

The PLO apparently will be the only foreign political organization without diplomatic recognition to have an office in the Soviet Union.

Tass gave few details on the PLO office. It said: "In answer to the request of the Palestinian Liberation Organization Executive Committee, the Soviet side gave its consent to the opening of a PLO representation in Moscow."

Mr. Arafat's failure to gain Moscow's recognition indicated Russian concern over the lack of unity within the PLO's ranks and an apparent hesitation to widen a split in Soviet-Egyptian relations. Last month, an Egyptian-Jordanian communiqué recognized the PLO as representing Palestinians except those living in Jordan.

In today's carefully worded communiqué, the Soviet Union merely "noted with satisfaction" that recent Arab and Moslem conferences had recognized the PLO as the legal representative of Palestinians.

During his stay here, Mr. Arafat conferred privately with Boris Ponomarev, a Communist party foreign affairs specialist, Foreign Ministry officials and members of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee. The committee had been Mr. Arafat's host on his previous trips to the Soviet Union.

Beirut Bars Arms

BEIRUT, Aug. 4 (AP).—Lebanon reaffirmed yesterday that it would not allow sophisticated Soviet arms for the Palestinian guerrillas to enter the country.

Minister of State Albert Muhelber said the Lebanese Army also is "responsible for the protection of the country's border and population." He was commenting on newspaper reports here that the Soviet Union agreed to supply Palestinian guerrillas with ground-to-air missiles and anti-armor weapons.

Blockade Urged

BEIRUT, Aug. 4 (UPI).—The Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP) today urged three Arab countries known for their support of the Palestinian guerrilla movement to impose a political and economic blockade on Jordan.

The aim of such a move, the PDFLP said, in a statement submitted to Iraq, Syria and Algeria, is to force King Hussein to "recognize Palestinian rights and refrain from concluding a military disengagement agreement with Israel."

It warned that Communist seizure of any district town in the regions would mean "the abolishment of the Paris peace agreement by the Viet Cong with the complicity of North Vietnam."

The government's protest note, issued to the Viet Cong delegation with the Joint Military Commission, was the second in two days and the strongest since the signing of the 1973 cease-fire.

It demanded the Viet Cong stop shelling and ground attacks against Duc Duc, Thung Duc and Mang Buk; withdraw forces "illegally maneuvered" into the area and discuss related cease-fire violations at a special session of the two-party commission.

A high South Vietnamese government official said the protest note was not an ultimatum but served "to draw a line and warn."

Members of the defense attaché's office regularly go into the field to gather information, the report continued, and while there, their actions "or even their questions may have some impact on the actions of Cambodian field commanders."

There is no indication, however, that this practice has been systematized or is being used by defense attaché office personnel with the intent of violating the law," it added.

"It is clear, however, that American officials have not hesitated to give the Cambodians advice on military matters ranging from command structure and training to management and logistics," it said.

"In order to insure proper use of equipment, the United States has found it necessary to



A refugee couple carry baby in a basket while wading through shallow water near Dal Loc, South Vietnam. Thousands have fled heavy fighting in area.

Communist Forces Overrun 10 Saigon Posts

SAIGON, Aug. 4 (AP).—Communist troops overrun 10 government positions and heavily shelled others in Quang Ngai Province 75 miles south of Da-Nang, field reports said today.

The reports said about half of the more than 800 troops manning the outposts got back to government lines. The others were unaccounted for.

Meanwhile, the Viet Cong delegation to the Two-Party Joint Military Commission, replying to a protest note by the Saigon delegation, said the attacks near Da-Nang were justified because the government was using the area to launch pacification operations in violation of the cease-fire.

The chief Viet Cong delegate in Saigon, Maj. Gen. Hoang Anh Tuan, said the Communists maintained the right to "punish" South Vietnamese forces violating the Jan. 28, 1973, cease-fire.

"The current tense situation in South Vietnam is caused by the United States, by its military involvement and intervention into the internal affairs of South Vietnam," Gen. Tuan said in a formal note to South Vietnam.

South Vietnam issued a second strong protest yesterday against Communist attacks in the central and northern parts of the country, where fighting continued for the 18th day.

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"In order to insure proper use of equipment, the United States has found it necessary to

the Communists not to move any further.

"I don't know what action South Vietnamese forces will take if the Communists move further," he said. "If they do, then the situation would be difficult for any reconciliation."

South Vietnam sent a similar protest note Friday to the foundation International Commission of Control and Supervision.

The districts named in the note are clustered 20 miles southwest of Da-Nang on the northern coast of South Vietnam. They have

come under siege in the fighting in which North and South Vietnamese armies are said to have committed division-sized forces of up to 10,000 troops.

In Cambodia, military officials said three Communist 107-mm rockets fell in Phnom Penh near Premier Long Bore's home, killing three civilians and wounding four others.

It was the fourth consecutive night that rockets have hit the capital. Civilian casualties for the week were three dead and 25 wounded.

Congressional Report Claims U.S. Envoy Advises Cambodia

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT).

U.S. Ambassador John Dean regularly gives military advice to President Lon Nol and other Cambodian officials despite congressional injunctions, according to a report issued yesterday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The report, which covered all of Indochina, noted that five laws prohibited the United States "from acting in a military advisory capacity in Cambodia."

But the study, prepared by two committee consultants, said that Mr. Dean "by his own admission does not hesitate to give strategic military advice to Lon Nol or tactical advice to subordinate military commanders. It is his interpretation of existing law that Congress did not mean to preclude 'advising' at the level at which he performs."

The report was prepared by John Brady and John Sullivan, who visited the area from April 15 to May 10.

It said that, contrary to some press reports, no American military personnel were actively advising Cambodian military units. "The staff survey team could find no evidence that Americans are acting as combat unit advisers," the report said.

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66% in U.S. Poll Want House to Impeach Nixon

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP).

A majority of Americans surveyed favor impeachment and conviction of President Nixon, pollster Louis Harris reported yesterday.

A survey taken after the House Judiciary Committee recommended the President's impeachment showed 66 per cent of those questioned want the House of Representatives to vote for Mr. Nixon's impeachment so he can be tried in the Senate. Twenty-seven per cent oppose impeachment.

Fifty-six per cent also favor conviction by the Senate, the poll showed.

Shortly before the House committee's impeachment recommendations, 53 per cent of Americans surveyed favored impeachment and 47 per cent favored conviction by the Senate.

Voters for Mr. Nixon in 1972 favor an impeachment vote by 49-43 per cent. But 45-44 per cent of Republicans still oppose impeachment. The Republicans oppose conviction 53-31 per cent, the poll showed.

The committee's investigation established, for the first time, that Mr. Rebozo's role as a collector of funds for the President was far broader than either he or the White House had previously acknowledged.

A confidential White House memorandum, written in May 1972, to Mr. Rebozo and obtained and released by the Judiciary Committee, notes that the regular Nixon campaign fund-raising in Florida was being "having trouble raising money" because potential donors there "claim to be giving through Rebozo."

A few days after the February 1972 meeting in which Mr. Rebozo said he had helped Mr. Green, the report continued, two animal events occurred.

Mr. Rebozo also was in \$100 bills, and a public portion of the Watergate committee report has excluded after an examination of subpoenaed financial records that the only funds available to the Florida banker for such expenditures were campaign contributions he had received in Mr. Nixon's name.

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Hughes-Rebozo Transaction

Probers Feel \$100,000 Gift Tied to Watergate Break-In

(Continued from Page 1)

noting that he had "evidence" that it had taken place.

Eleven days later, the Times reported that Mr. Greenbaum had been provided with a collection of "hundreds" of Hughes-to-Rebozo memos. The Watergate committee report stated:

"Since Greenbaum and Anderson were known to be close personal and business associates, one might have reasonably concluded that Greenbaum had provided evidence of this transaction to Anderson."

Following Day

The Times article appeared on Feb. 3, 1974. The following day, according to the testimony of the Stuart Magruder, he attended a meeting at the Department of Justice to consider the "game plan" any plan being proposed by Gordon Liddy, a Nixon campaign lawyer who later was convicted in the Watergate break-in case.

The meeting, according to Magruder, was headed by John Mitchell, then the attorney general, who later became the director of the Committee for the Re-election of the President.

Magruder, his deputy, told the Watergate committee in a recent session last October that, while Mr. Mitchell had shown little interest in most aspects of Liddy's plan, the attorney general raised with some enthusiasm the possibility of a burglary at Mr. Greenbaum's office.

The report said it "was the only project he suggested that day, a survey, a feasibility study" of Greenbaum's office to determine if his office could be entered and his safe broken into.

Mr. Mitchell also mentioned, Magruder said, the home and office of Mr. O'Brien as a potential target for electronic surveillance or a burglary.

Liddy agreed to undertake the Greenbaum survey which, according to Magruder's testimony, the attorney general had characterized as more pressing and important than the other targets discussed.

Magruder said he subsequently reported the details of the meeting to Gordon Strachan, a White House aide who served as the campaign committee's liaison to H.R. Haldeman, then the chief of the White House staff.

According to the Magruder account, however, Mr. Mitchell did not mention the Hughes money at the meeting but talked instead of material believed to be in Mr. Greenbaum's safe, that is, the "big money" of the Nixon campaign.

Mr. Greenbaum told the Watergate committee that he had no such information about the senator, the report said.

"Kiddie" Battered

Mr. Mitchell also explained his interest in Mr. O'Brien, the report said, by saying that "during the time the Democratic National Committee was rumored to have received from business exhibitors at the party's upcoming national convention and made no mention of Mr. O'Brien's prior relationship with Mr. Hughes."

According to the report, "the evidence... suggests that the actual motive of Attorney General Mitchell for suggesting O'Brien and Greenbaum as targets were not the reasons given to the team which actually executed the burglary."

The evidence on the precise dates of the two \$50,000 payments to Mr. Rebozo from Richard Danner, the manager of one of Mr. Hughes's Las Vegas hotels, is conflicting and clouded by failures of memory.

But by all accounts, the deliveries, which were initiated by Mr. Hughes's behalf by Mr. Mahon, who had hired Mr. O'Brien, took place between August 1972 and October 1972, a representative period of Mr. O'Brien's consultancy.

It was also in August, 1972, that Mr. Rebozo began to make major expenditures for improvements to the President's Washington home, the White House, according to the committee.

Between that month and early 1973, the report noted, more than \$450,000, about half of it in \$100 bills, was spent by Mr. Rebozo on Mr. Nixon's behalf.

The Hughes money received by Mr. Rebozo also was in \$100 bills, and a public portion of the Watergate committee report has excluded after an examination of subpoenaed financial records that the only funds available to the Florida banker for such expenditures were campaign contributions he had received in Mr. Nixon's name.

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Liddy told James McCord one of the five men who later arrested Mr. O'Brien: "the Watergate committee that he had talked Mr. Mitchell into breaking Mr. O'Brien's apartment, and 'he was going out to Las Vegas, in connection with the office of Bank of America'."

Hunt, then a part-time White House consultant, met with Mr. White, a Hughes security officer and discussed, according to testimony, their "commonality of interest" with respect to the needs of Mr. Greenbaum's staff.

The Hughes organization, enmeshed in a complex legal tangle with the departed Mr. Ma, was chiefly interested in retaining the Hughes memos to own custody.

But testified that Mr. White also expressed such an interest "in providing a bridge with support in Vegas and agreed to 'attempt produce a floor diagram of Greenbaum's office.'"

Hunt said that he and Liddy, who later became the director of the Committee for the Re-election of the President, while denied to the committee investigators that Hunt was such a request or that Hunt shown any such diagram.

McCord recalled in recent session that Liddy had told two months later of having met Las Vegas to inspect Greenbaum's office, presume for the second time, but he had not heard that a burglary had taken place.

Hunt agreed in his public testimony that the Green operation had not come off. It has remained silent on matters.

The Watergate burglars, under the direction of Hunt and Liddy, first entered the Democratic Party's office on the weekend May 28, 1972, where they burglarized Mr. O'Brien's telephone, photographed his files.

The bug did not work properly, however, and the team returned to the office on the morning June 17, 1972, to repair it. It was captured by police.

In September, 1972, 11 months after the Watergate break-in and two months before the presidential election, Greenbaum returned from vacation to find what he said was "unmistakable evidence that someone had tried, and failed, to break into his office."

On April 14, 1973, the burglary cover-up was coming apart. Mr. Nixon, Mr. Felt and Mr. Ehrlichman were meeting the Oval Office when the President raised Mr. Greenbaum's name.

"Did they really try to get Hank Greenbaum?" the President asked.

"I guess they actually got him," Ehrlichman replied. "They out, broke his safe, got a thing out."

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At Border in May

Mrs. Meir Denies a Report Of Secretly Meeting Hussein

JERUSALEM, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Former Premier Golda Meir denies a report that she held a secret meeting in May with King Hussein to discuss terms of a first-stage Israeli withdrawal from the occupied West Bank, a spokesman said today.

Denying the report, the former Premier recalled that, on that day, she had been engaged in negotiations with the U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, on a separation of forces agreement with Syria, said Meir.

Medzini, a spokesman for the Premier's office, said:

A check of news dispatches from Israel and Syria on May 27, the date of the purported meeting, showed, however, that Mr. Kissinger spent all the last hour in Damascus, or in the air on the way to a Jerusalem meeting with Mrs. Meir that began after midnight on May 28.

When asked to explain the apparent discrepancy, Mr. Medzini said he stood by his original announcement.

Likud Backs Report

Haim Landau, a leader of the rightist Likud opposition bloc, said, "Without knowing the exact details, the fact of a meeting between Hussein and Mrs. Meir is correct."

Premier Yitzhak Rabin, meanwhile, imposed a news blackout on cabinet discussions of the report of the desert meeting, said yesterday by the U.S. National Broadcasting Co. The report said that former Defense Minister Moshe Dayan also took part in the talks with King Hussein along the border north of the Red Sea port of Eilat.

The NBC report said that Mrs. Meir told King Hussein on May 27, seven days before she was ousted by Mr. Rabin, that Jordan could first get back control of Jericho and most parts of the West Bank in later stages, while several Israeli settlements and army units would remain.

Meanwhile, Mr. Rabin's cabinet reviewed Israel's contacts with Washington on peace negotiations with Jordan. Discussing an initial report on Foreign Minister Yigal Allon's conversations with U.S. officials last week, a government spokesman said, "All of his talks were in the stage of clarification and did not bring about any final decisions."

Draft Accord Seen

The newspaper, Maariv, in a dispatch from Washington, said earlier that Mr. Allon and Mr. Kissinger "apparently prepared a possible draft agreement with Jordan" in their three-hour session on Thursday. It said high-

Ethiopia Gets 17-Man Cabinet

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Premier Michael Imru yesterday named a 17-man cabinet, giving two key ministerial positions to ranking army and police officers, a government spokesman said.

Lt. Gen. Aman Andom, chief of staff of the armed forces, was named defense minister. Col. Bekele Jemeneh, former head of the security police and more recently ambassador to Turkey, was named interior minister. The new cabinet included 10 members of the old government.

The cabinet, the first formed since the military took virtual control of Ethiopia a month ago, also included a deputy premier for the first time in the country's history. Foreign Minister Desalegn Zewde Gebre Selassie was given that position.

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Amin at Border On 'Amity Tour'

News Analysis

U.S. Civil Rights Movement pends Introspective Year

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (NYT)—The summer of 1974 will go down in the history of the civil rights movement as one of reflection and introspection. With the opening of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which opens Aug. 13, the annual summer of the nation's major civil rights organizations are over, and the movement enters a period of reflection and introspection.

Conducting a holding in the summer of 1974 is a contrast, for example, to the summer of 1964, perhaps a water mark in the movement, when a convention in San Francisco ended with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's declaration that it could best fight employment. At its conclusion in Miami Beach, the Welfare Rights Organization engaged in a leadership Operation Push (People to Save Humanity) de-

w Delays ed in U.S. ip Project

By Richard Witkin

YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT)—As the Aspin directed by the Litton Industries had a new delay of up to a building five amphibious ships that were already three years behind sched-

Wisconsin Democrat, a per cent of Pentagon pro-gram, also said that a Litton program to build 30 super-destroyers had been delayed. The first ship is scheduled for delivery in the last of the 30 DD-963 destroyers, which are on to make up the core of the surface ship anti-sub force, would be delivered 18 months late.

Navy confirmed that work delays had lagged, although not necessarily as much. Aspin had reported, in testimony on the other hand, that there had been no delay at all. The company dispute the new delays on the ships.

Litton opened its highly detailed shipyard at Pascagoula, Miss. It has been dogged by setbacks, labor problems, and a resultant reputation of already suffering from a.

Aspin called on the General Accounting Office, the that keeps tabs on the for Congress, to "attempt out exactly what impact delays will have on the of the ships."

Figures, evidently not account of the new delays, that the cost of such a ship had increased from \$134 million to \$228.3 million, Aspin said.

Aspin reported earlier that the Navy was raising the about \$100 million a ship, in much more moderate, than attributable mostly to, not delays.

Aspin urged the Navy to destroyer program "drastically" that "reducing of the ship will avoid huge cost overruns," and rejected such a course.

Delegation Visits China, Uses Medical Advances

By Lawrence K. Altman

YORK, Aug. 4 (NYT)—The American Medical Association, after a recent three-day of medical facilities in the United States, has praised Chinese advances in setting broken bones, back severed limbs and burns "as significant advances in medical science."

A 15-member delegation, headed by the AMA president, John Todd of Long Beach, also concluded in a report yesterday that acupuncture a relief merits further study on an experimental basis, but that acupuncture to cure human illness is not.

The delegation's report to AMA in Chicago said: "The use of acupuncture is to be regarded as a legitimate medical practice in the United States only in investigations in the hands of physicians, dentists and scientists. Acupuncture not be permitted to be used in any kind of quackery in the United States, used for the benefit of the public."

Health Standards

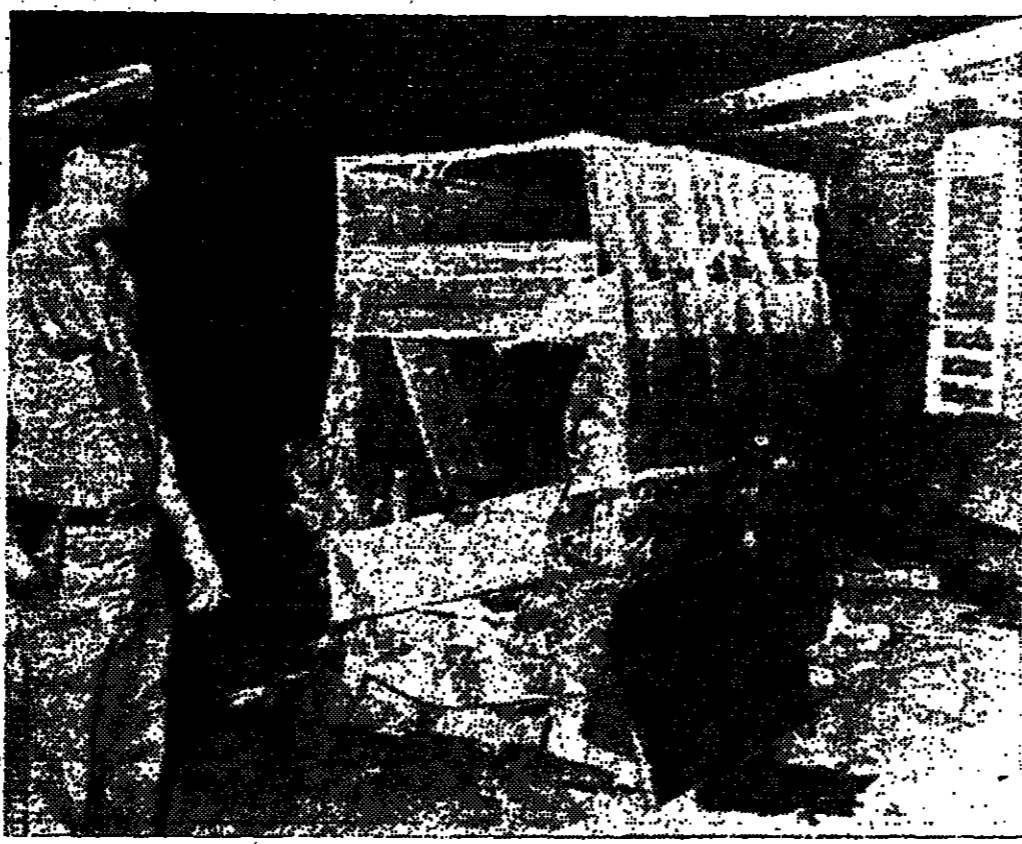
Dr. Welch, a leading surgeon, who was a member of the delegation, said in an interview that he was impressed with the standards of public health and most of all at the degree of success of Chinese doctors in achieving their operative techniques. Delegation's report called for "Chinese doctors' accomplishments in management," the "out-work in reimplanting of hands, feet, fingers

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Prison guard stands beside shield, made of blackboards and books, that three inmates used in an escape attempt at Huntsville, Texas, prison. Two hostages were killed and two of the three prisoners killed themselves after shootout with guards.

2 Texas Convicts Kill 2 Hostages, Selves

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, Aug. 4 (AP)—Four persons, including convict leader Fred Gomez Carrasco, another convict and two women hostages, died last night after the longest siege in American prison history.

Carrasco and another rebel inmate killed the hostages and then themselves during the escape attempt, authorities said today.

Carrasco, who often said he would rather die than live in prison, placed a .357 magnum pistol to his head during a shootout with prison guards and Texas Rangers.

The authorities said the other inmate, Rudy Dominguez, also committed suicide.

The third inmate, Ignacio Cuevas, was captured unharmed. Another hostage, the Rev. Joseph O'Brien, a Catholic chaplain, was shot in the left side of the chest. Authorities said

the priest told them he had been shot by Cuevas.

The shootout occurred during the 11th day of an ordeal that started when Carrasco, 34, a former narcotics dealer serving a life term, and Dominguez and Cuevas pulled guns in the library of the state prison.

Four inmates were taken hostage, along with a group of civilians. There were 12 hostages at the time of the shootout.

"At no time was there any thought given to the granting of any illegal freedom to any captor," said Prison Systems Director W. J. Estelle. He described yesterday as "one of the meanest days anyone ever spent in public service."

The end came as the three convicts, using blackboards and the hostages as a shield, tried to make their way to a waiting armored car. Carrasco and the two other inmates, along with four hostages, were inside the book-lined shield. The eight other hostages were outside.

Two of the hostages inside the shield were killed. Father O'Brien was wounded and the fourth, Novella Pollard, was found unharmed, handcuffed to Cuevas.

As the group made their way from the library, prison guards turned on fire hoses, driving off the hostages on the outside. Then they called on the convicts to surrender and, authorities said, were met with gunfire.

Carrasco was said to have been found lying next to the body of hostage Elisabeth Beseda, his pistol jammed against her. Mrs. Beseda, 47, a prison math teacher, was shot once. Another hostage, Julia Standley, 43, lay nearby, shot four times in the back.

Immigration Service officials

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U.S. Summer Job Ban Inflicts Hardship on Foreign Students

By Pranay Gupta

BOSTON, Aug. 4 (NYT)—Thousands of foreign students throughout the country are experiencing severe financial hardship as a result of a decision by the federal government prohibiting them from accepting summer employment.

To ease their hardship, some of these students—mostly young men and women from the developing countries—are being given room and board for the summer by "host families." Others are being lent money by friends or their schools to see them through the vacation period.

A few weeks ago Shrikumar Poddar, a wealthy immigrant businessman of Lansing, Mich., formed the International Students' Foundation to assist foreign students facing financial distress or problems with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The Immigration Service ruled in May, just as the academic year was about to end at most schools, that foreign students would not be permitted to accept jobs during the summer vacation because such employment would deprive Americans, particularly minority-group members and Vietnam veterans, of job opportunities.

There are an estimated 150,000 foreign students in the United States at present, of whom about 30,000 would seek summer jobs to defray living expenses.

Despite its restrictions about summer employment, the federal government has invited 5,000 youths from Western European countries to this country to work and travel as part of an exchange program this summer.

Paul Cook of the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs explained that plans for the program had been completed well before the Immigration Service's decision on summer employment was made.

"It's simply outrageous," Mr. Poddar said in an interview, referring to the immigration service's decision. "These students are caught in a bind because they don't have the money to stay here and they don't have the money to go home for the summer."

Immigration Service officials

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Wayward Bus Makes a Hit In U.S. Debut

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (AP)—A 60-foot-long Swedish-built bus that can bend in the middle made its debut here and embarrassed transit officials by causing a few dents.

The \$90,000, 75-passenger bus moved out smartly from the Southern California Rapid Transit District's parking lot in suburban El Monte Friday—and promptly clipped the rear of a new station wagon.

The bus, on loan from the Stockholm Transit System, is manufactured by Volvo. Called an articulated vehicle because it is joined in the middle, the bus has a steering component in the rear wheels and accordion-like corridors through which passengers can move from the front section to the rear.

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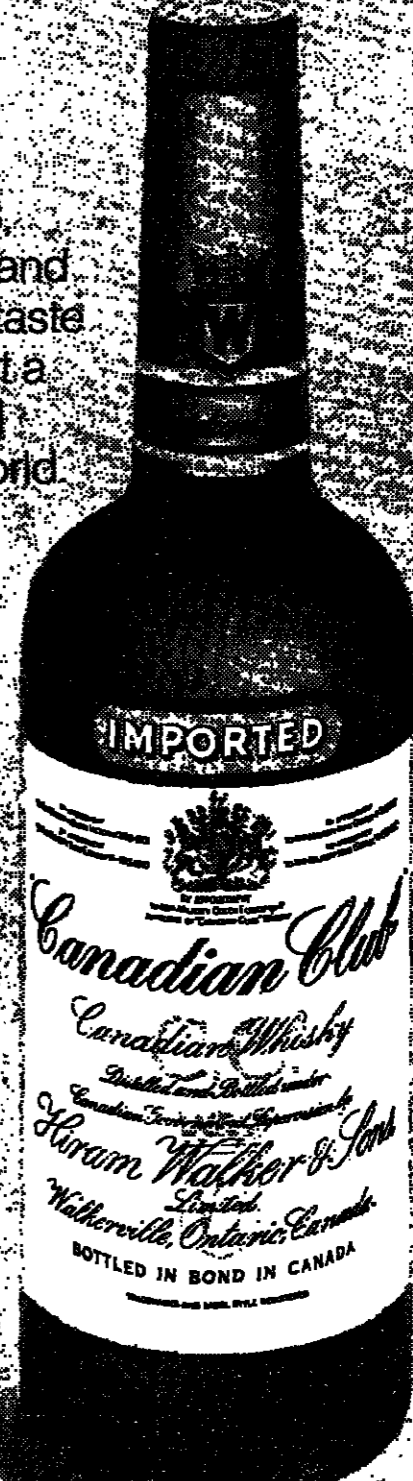
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Every country does something best. Canada makes Canadian Club.

The Fragility of Cease-Fires

While the bland disregard of the Turks for the cease-fire they had signed was pushing Greece and Turkey ever closer to the brink of real war, Israel was calling up its reserves and Egypt made monitory sounds to indicate that the Middle Eastern cease-fire too was in jeopardy. The fragile nature of a mere scrap of paper, signifying that the shooting was to stop, so simply proved in Vietnam, was again in evidence on two more fronts.

It used to be an axiom that a simple cease-fire could be of little effect unless both sides adhering to it recognized that they were either unable to fight longer, or could gain nothing more in battle. In such pragmatic terms, the primary parties in Vietnam and the Middle East could be said to be seeking only a breathing space when they promised to stop the shooting, while the Turks and the Greeks had hardly been engaged at all.

But there are other considerations in modern cease-fires. Today's military apparatus, while still unwieldy, and still possessing an impetus of its own, is far more at the command of statecraft than it was, say, at the outbreak of World War I, when it was assumed that mobilization meant war, and that its form and direction also determined at least the initial phases of such a war. Since that time, there have been many variants on the older style of mobilization—partial mobilizations, alerts and the like.

And even after the fighting has begun, it has been possible to call it off before any-

thing decisive was achieved by either side. In part this is due to the realization that war is never an isolated phenomenon that can be carried on by two nations at their own pleasure and to their own cost. Once mediation was about all that a "disinterested" government could offer the combatants. Now there is a UN, as well as a nexus of alliances and associations which makes it possible for a far-distant land to affect the statecraft that determines whether a war is to be fought or not.

This outside pressure has been, and should be, brought to bear on those nations where a battle or ignored cease-fire threatens to bring on, bring back or sustain the widening hell of war. But an essential part of this process must be played by the combatants themselves—by acceptance of the facts that some reasonable way of life can be worked out by them without the stark intervention of death in action, that there are higher and wider stakes than some hill-top won by the guns, or held by them; that "strategic" considerations are often costly illusions; that the pride of victory can be a lasting shame.

These considerations should be taken into account by all the peoples, all the soldiers, all the governments which are currently fighting or about to fight their ambiguous wars. It should be especially noted in Ankara, the continued action of whose forces in Cyprus is not only a breach of faith, but a dangerous example to far too many other would-be warriors.

Worsening U.S. Inflation...

The outlook for the American economy in 1974 has worsened, as both administration spokesmen and critics now agree. Earlier, the administration had expected inflation to slow down in the second half of the year, reaching an annual rate of 7 per cent by the end of 1974. Now the prospects of reducing inflation even to that level have dimmed.

With wage controls gone, pay per man-hour has been shooting up at an annual rate of nearly 14 per cent. By contrast, in the April-June quarter, productivity in manufacturing rose at a rate of 4.6 per cent (after half a year of decline) and for the nonfarm sector as a whole, productivity has continued to fall, putting intense cost pressures on prices.

In addition, farm prices, after declining for four months, leaped upward by 6 per cent in June. Rising production costs, the

continuing climb in world demand for food, too wet weather in the planting season and too dry weather in the growing season have put pressure on the prices of corn, soybeans, wheat and other crops.

Fuel prices, which many economists expected would drop, are still going up. Gasoline and other oil products in the United States are expected to rise as more domestically produced oil is freed from the \$5.25-per-barrel price limit. Internationally, the oil-producing countries are moving to take over wells from the big oil companies; the cartel may be intending to jack up prices still further. Even the Saudi Arabians, whom the U.S. government was counting on to bring down prices, now seem headed higher. The world appears to be bent on inflating up to the level of oil prices, as hopes of bringing down oil prices begin to fade.

...No Single Remedy

Can this kind of inflation, stemming from escalating wage and commodity costs, be cured by keeping a tight grip on the rate of growth of the money supply? Chairman Burns of the Federal Reserve Board appears heretofore determined to prove it can. Last week Mr. Burns told the congressional Joint Economic Committee that he regards the current 6 per cent rate of growth in the nation's money supply as still too high and would depress it further.

But so slow a rate of monetary growth as we have already seen has pushed interest rates to historically high levels, inflicting severe damage in the housing industry, thrift institutions, real estate trusts and the securities markets, and threatening the overall economy with more serious troubles.

Capital spending has begun to slip. Business corporations, unable to float equity issues or to borrow long-term money on bonds at superhigh rates, have been turning to the commercial banks for working capital. To finance their customers' needs, the banks have been borrowing heavily themselves at very high rates, jeopardizing their own liquidity.

The risks to the economy and the financial system of trying to stop inflation by relying

solely on slowing the monetary growth rate to about half the rate of inflation (allowing nothing for any growth in real output) are monumental. The danger is growing that the economy's real output will continue to fall in the second half of this year instead of recovering as the administration and many private economists had predicted. But that slump may have very little impact on an inflation based heavily on wage-escalation, lagging productivity and the worldwide squeeze on farm products, oil and other commodities.

Rather than run the risk of overshooting into a depression and then having to do a 180-degree turn to rescue a collapsing economy, the Federal Reserve should ease up, still "leaning against the wind" of inflation but sustaining real output and employment. Sooner or later, the administration and Congress are going to have to tackle cost-push inflation by developing a more effective incomes policy than the President's new excursion into toothless "jawboning" or the earlier, endlessly variable phases of his price-wage controls—a program Mr. Nixon dispensed and finally dumped with exultantly wrong timing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

View of Impeachment

The dangers and agonies of Cyprus are by no means over, despite the Geneva cease-fire agreement. The immediate risk is that Turkey, having gained a great victory over the Greek colonels, will overlay its hand by using the 30,000 troops it has landed on the island to secure an unfair advantage for the Turkish Cypriot minority. The Turkish troops behaved most irresponsibly last week when they deliberately broke the cease-fire they had agreed to, and defied the UN Security Council. They should be compelled to withdraw from the Greek villages they have overrun. Nor can there be any sympathy for their callous refusal to allow UN visits to the Greek prisoners in their hands; such behavior is unacceptable and completely at variance with the gen-

erally favorable image created by Mr. Ecevit's government during the crisis.

—From the Sunday Observer (London).

Europe and Arab Oil

While it is certain that we shall still need Arab oil for quite some time, it shouldn't be overlooked that, first, Europe can and must make a necessary effort to secure its independent energy sources within a few years, and second, that to assure their industrial development, as they wish to, the Arabs must export their oil before new sources of energy render it less attractive for the Western countries. The European countries, if they are united, can very well manage to get important advantages from the oil-producing Arab countries.

—From Combat (Paris).

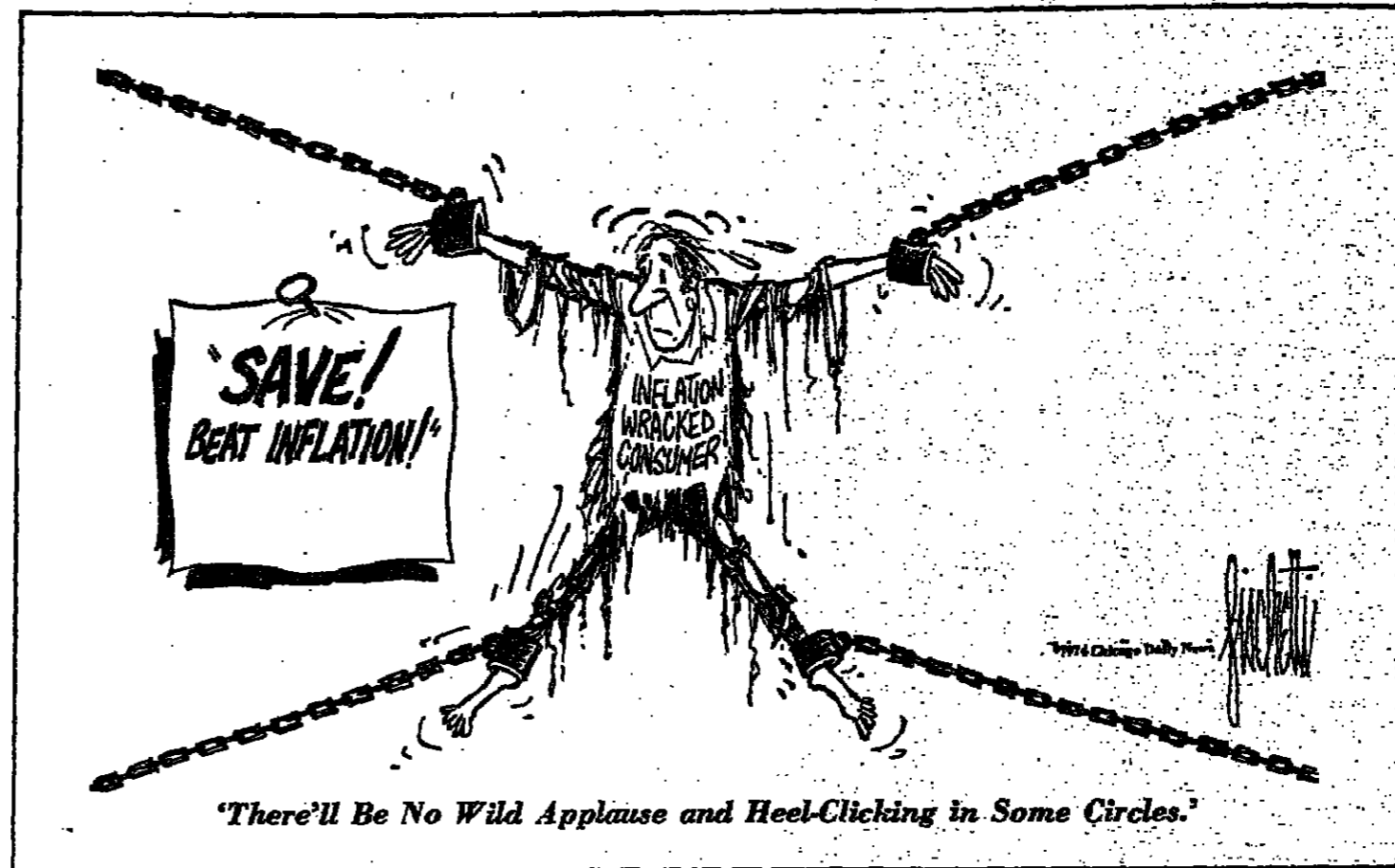
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 5, 1899
PARIS—The Dreyfus trial, which opens on Monday, will not be held in the cramped Salle de la Manutention, or the "Boyaux de la Manutention," as Mr. Chénoblet, of the Figaro, irreverently calls it; the objections of the press, together with the hot weather, have had the effect of inducing the authorities to change their plans and hold the trial in the spacious Salle des Fêtes de la Lyceé de Rennes.

Fifty Years Ago

August 5, 1924
NEW YORK—John M. Davis, Democratic nominee for the presidency, conferred with Gov. Smith this afternoon at the Murray Hill Hotel regarding the question of the governor running for a third term as chief executive of the State. While it is known that Mr. Davis hopes Gov. Smith will run and that he urged him to make the campaign, it is not expected that any decision will be reached immediately.



Observations on the New Model Fords

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Almost everybody talks these days about the problems of the Nixon, but just for a change, consider the problems of the Fords—the Vice-President and his family.

Mr. Ford is spending most of his time traveling, praying and listening. He's traveling to keep out of the impeachment politics here and hold his party together out in the country. He's praying either to get out of the presidency or to be up to it if he has to take over. And he's listening because he can't avoid it.

All his old buddies on Capitol Hill are giving him advice, most of it contradictory. He's being urged by some to lobby against the impeachment of the President on Capitol Hill. He's being urged by others to shut up and get lost until the trial is over, and by still others to start picking a new vice-president and cabinet.

The big guy just smiles and nods. You can't interview him because the most relevant questions about what kind of administration he would have are precisely the topics he can't discuss without seeming to be disloyal to the President.

Calm, Fatalistic

Some things about him, however, are fairly clear. He is the same open, unspooled character. He is calm and fatalistic about his place in the current drama, as if he were an accidental player in some large, inevitable script beyond his control.

He is an open and spontaneous man accustomed to party talk and this leads him into some confusion from time to time between his loyalty to his President and his loyalty to his new role as President-in-waiting.

But as President Nixon's troubles have deepened and Mr. Ford's responsibilities have increased, the Vice-President has become more personable but talks a good deal about the longing in the country for peace and reconciliation.

He also talks about the need for teamwork and openness in Washington. He notes that he ran an open shop in Congress, sharing responsibility with his colleagues and keeping in close touch with the opposition leaders whom he still regards as his friends.

Not Clear

But it is not clear that he would try to put together a really outstanding ministry of exceptional talents or a bipartisan cabinet and government of reconciliation. He shies away from fancy talk like that.

He describes himself as conservative in financial matters, a moderate on social questions, and a strong supporter of Secretary

of State Kissinger's pragmatism in foreign affairs.

If he does have to take over, much will depend on his choice of a vice-president and the role he assigns to that man. The guess here is that it will be either Nelson Rockefeller or Elliot Richardson, but that is only a guess.

Here again he is getting widely divergent advice. In a time of political upheaval, he is being told, steadiness is the main thing; the fewer the changes the better. This was what President Johnson did after the murder of John F. Kennedy. "Let us continue," he said, and kept the entire Kennedy cabinet into the second Johnson term.

In contrast, after the death of Franklin Roosevelt, President Truman changed most of the cabinet within six months, and even some members of the present Nixon cabinet argue that if

Mr. Nixon is convicted, Mr. Ford should make a clean sweep of the whole Nixon cabinet, except Mr. Kissinger.

Mr. Ford, however, will not allow himself to be drawn into discussion of these points. He turns the conversation to questions such as the new problems before his family.

They are plain folks in a difficult situation. He has just switched jobs. They live, and have lived for many years, in a plain house on a plain street in Alexandria, Va., but in the new job as Vice-President, he is now regarded as a national treasure, so the Secret Service has moved into his garage and protects him night and day, and watches over his kids on dates.

Recognizing that this may be a little awkward, the government has now provided Mr. Ford with a new official residence on Massachusetts Ave. just up the hill from the White House. It is an imposing white wooden structure with porches as long as a bowling alley, surrounded by grounds that could encompass a nine-hole golf course, and the whole thing could easily be maintained if the Congress would just bring back slavery.

Like most husbands, Mr. Ford is absent during the moving and leaving these details to his wife. While he's on the road, she is getting rid of the former tenant's modern furniture and picking out different rugs and drapes to fit the Victorian background.

Maybe this takes her mind off the political convulsion in their lives, but before she ever gets the new place in shape, she may have to move again. Sometimes she must wish her guy hadn't been so successful or lucky.

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A New U.S. Look in Greece

By C.L. Sulzberger

ATHENS—The time has come for the United States to change both the substance and the symbol of its policy toward Greece, and this dual move could best be accomplished by naming a distinguished American of international renown as ambassador.

I have in mind Averell Harriman. Now an octogenarian, he is nevertheless filled with remarkable vigor and forcefulness; his reputation is spotless; his willingness to serve his country is without challenge; and, although a leading Democrat, he is on good personal terms with Secretary of State Kissinger.

The Athens embassy is perhaps not equal to other assignments Mr. Harriman has held: Governor of New York, Secretary of Commerce, envoy to London and Moscow. But he is a patriot who has never bickered over the protocol rank of tasks undertaken for the national interest. Indeed, he once volunteered to accept the job of ambassador here 27 years ago.

When the Greek aid program was first enacted, President Truman's office asked Mr. Harriman who should be appointed to head it, as Greece faced a civil war. Mr. Harriman suggested Paul Hoffman but offered, if need be, to take the job himself in order to get things started.

Subsequently, in January, 1949, the late King Paul contemplated dissolving parliament and announcing a kind of dictatorship. The King asked Mr. Harriman,

here on a brief visit, if he approved Mr. Harriman would be nothing to do with dictatorship, even when benevolent.

Constantine Caramanlis, the new strong-man Premier who has returned from self-chosen exile, now wants to replace a dictatorship that has collapsed, not to install one. But in doing this, it is urgently required that U.S. policy toward Greece should not only be sympathetic and clearly pro-democratic—but that it should appear so.

To achieve that purpose, the present ambassador, Henry Tassos, must go. Mr. Tassos is an intelligent man and has acknowledged Washington's clumsy mistakes. He followed President Nixon's orders to stay close to the junta and only relatively lately shifted against it. He accepted a need to coddle dictatorship here to enable America to use Greek bases supporting its Middle East policy.

But this labeled him "pro-colonels" in Greek minds.

For long he eschewed contact with the most important leaders of Greece's political emigration, including King Constantine and Mr. Caramanlis. In 1971, while Mr. Caramanlis was still official ruler—although in exile—Mr. Tassos and his wife called on him after the ambassador had been under congressional "attack" for insufficient relationship "with democratic elements."

According to Mr. Caramanlis, the Italian-born Mr. Tassos said they had bought a bottle of champagne when Mr. Nixon was

elected because they thought this meant they would be appointed to Rome. "We had to go to Athens instead," she added. Mr. Caramanlis commented: "A hell of a thing to tell a Greek."

Mr. Tassos also saw Mr. Caramanlis, who told friends: "He is a small man, clearly trying to put himself in a position vis-a-vis the U.S. Congress of having been in contact with principal opposition leaders."

Mr. Tassos came to symbolize an attitude typifying the Nixon administration to most of Greece's anti-junta opposition. When Mr. Caramanlis met former Vice-President Agnew at the Shah of Iran's party in Persepolis three years ago, Mr. Agnew visited the former King, who retailed:

"He spoke to me as if I was one of those liberal pinkies. He is always talking about. He had the nerve to tell me that this [the junta] was the best government Greece had ever had because it kept out the Communists; that in the past Greece was changing to the government every year."

The King exploded: "Mr. Vice-President, you don't know what you are talking about. From 1953 to 1963 we had only two premiers. We fought a bloody civil war against the Communists and we had new parliamentary elections right afterwards."

Vanishing Point

The U.S. image here has unfortunately been compounded of similar impressions. During the seven years of dictatorship—for which Washington had no responsibility—U.S. popularity waned until it approached a vanishing point.

U.S. policy sought to maintain NATO's strength on this flank by keeping Greece's armed forces strong and supporting its own Mediterranean position by a homeporting accord that helped the U.S. Navy but undermined America's democratic reputation.

The message must be swept away and "policy" or "unpolicy." Mr. Tassos must go along with it. The best man to lead the new American broom is Mr. Harriman, who, old as he is, still retains enough energy, foresight, and determination to qualify as a new man.

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U.S. 'Realpolitik'

In the Washington Post editorial, "Cyprus and Greece" (A1, July 24), the final paragraph expresses the most wise and insightful political principle I have heard from America in 10 years. It should be framed and hung over the desk of every American who has influence in making foreign policy.

The gist of it is that "pragmatic" considerations of international stability... should dictate a steady policy of strong American support for democratic rule abroad. Here is our 'Realpolitik'.

The craven policy of supporting dictators and extreme rightists to preserve the status quo is bankrupt. Finally we can see that our role as defender of freedom was not mere sentimentalism. There is no strength in ally whose people are deprived of the liberty essential to human dignity.

HUMPHREY F. NOYER

Athens.

Morning After The Vote on Impeachment

By William Buckley

NEW YORK—Concerning morning after, a few observations.

1) You can get away with a lot of things, but you cannot get away with saying that the man got him impeached by the Judiciary Committee. It has been a very long road from Scotch tape on the door to the impeachment vote by the Judiciary Committee, and it is no doubting the importance of the role the press played in keeping alive the national ecstasy about the subterranean legions whose maladroitness periscope at Watergate on July 17, 1972.

2) The hearings of the Judiciary Committee were not biblical in nature. There was sense of the crowd, waiting, side greasing the axle on tumblers, with the tricolor waiting at Execution Square for a ringside sight of royal blood.

3) Over at the Senate, with lot of hard-but-republican in retrospect, not show-trial—the facts slowly came out, the lawyers heard and analyzed testimony. And, at the House of Representatives, 38 representatives—Americans—and representative Americans include left-wing Democrats and right-wing Republicans—listened to great deal of evidence, and raved after very considerable deliberation at a thoroughly sensible verdict. "Defensible" or "ought to be" every operative word here. It is thing to disagree with the dict of the majority, another: declare indefensible. The Judiciary Committee has acted sensibly.

4) And it has distilled charges against Mr. Nixon into three categories. They are: cover-up; 2) abuse of presidential power; and 3) conspiracy.

Chicken Thief

The first of these counts what I choose to call the chicken thief. It is not, in judgment, an ending, and although the maximum is nobody is above the law, historical fact of the matter that some people are, in some circumstances; and that the chicken thief is the law. I don't deal with them, but should hope that the law should be in doing so.

There are a lot of people think that Sen. Edward Kennedy was guilty, at Chappaquiddick something of a whole lot greater than what you are talking about. And although the maximum is nobody is above the law, historical fact of the matter that some people are, in some circumstances; and that the chicken thief is the law. I don't deal with them, but should hope that the law should be in doing so.

A lot of people feel Nixon's punishment, for all chicken-thief aspects of the case, has been quite enough, that to insist on the last measure, namely the election of a new president, is of course complicated. Mr. Nixon's innocence is absolute virginity in all that.

2d, 3d Counts

2) The second and third counts against Nixon are those serious men will most be concerned with, for reasons as plain as that the findings of House will govern, or influence, President Nixon's behavior. Did Nixon involve himself when he organized plumbers, and when he authorized the FBI and the CIA to in certain ways? Did his flirtation with the Huston rife proposals put him in way of his oath of office? His refusal to yield to the House is of course contemptuous and is an act of contemptuous defiance as it does his refusal to give the materials the special prosecutor, we have the Supreme Court's for it, undermines the authority of the Congress.

There is more to be said the next few weeks, and a great deal more to be said after House's impeachment vote. It is all but certain to do so while it becomes increasingly obligation of the individual to separate the man from issue, and to show a different kind of concern for the fact: Richard Nixon, and republic.

U.S. Financial Leaders Warn of Bank, Industry Failures

By Hobart Rowen
NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The most powerful leaders of the world's major financial institutions are openly fearful that the money market could result in at least a few and industrial failures in the next six months.

There has been a loss of confidence in the financial system, most of us took for granted, Robert Roeser of Brown, Harrisman said. "There is a kind of foreboding," he said, "of too much."

in Doubles Budget for Year Plan

IRAN, Aug. 4 (UPI)—A day conference on Iran's development has raised the five-year-plan budget to \$10 billion, more than double the original estimate.

Iran's Majidi, plan and organization director, told the final meeting of the council, held yesterday in the resort town of Ramsar, attended by the Shah, cabinet members and planners, that the increase had been made possible by higher oil income, now expected to reach \$20 billion this year.

Majidi said the government would invest \$4.2 billion and the private sector would contribute the rest. He said Iran's gross national product was growing 5.5 percent annually.

Shah called on his government to embark on ambitious industrialization and mechanization plans. He said Iran would need nuclear power stations producing 23 megawatts before the end of 1978, when the per-capita income would be above \$1,500.

Shah also said that in addition to dealing with other countries, Iran envisaged "possible" extensive and increasing contacts with the United States.

He did not elaborate, and cabinet members refused to comment.

Loan for Pakistan
ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Iran has offered Pakistan a loan of \$50 million to boost its economy, the undersecretary of the Ministry of Finance, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced today.

He told a news conference that the loan was in addition to an interest-free, \$500-million loan for the textile and cement industries in Baluchistan, announced last month in Tehran.

Pentagon Acts to Ease Dearth of Physicians

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI)—To ease a shortage of military physicians, the Pentagon has decided to hire retired military doctors and pay them full civilian salaries so they continue to draw service pensions.

Officials acknowledged the move is unprecedented but said it is essential to fill a shortage of about 1,000 military doctors. Retired military doctors will be eligible for service jobs at starting salaries ranging from \$14,571 to \$24,347 a year.

A doctor who retired as a colonel and who receives \$208 a year in retirement could earn a total of \$24,000 a year.

per Is Assailed Papandreou er CIA Story

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The Papandreou, a former cabinet minister and an ally of the Greek government, has released a statement denying the New York Times' attempt to "damage" his reputation in an article published Friday (UPI, Aug. 3-4).

The article, by David Binder of the New York Times' Washington Bureau, led a move by top officials of the CIA not to interfere in Greek internal affairs.

The government has decided to increase taxes on alcohol, tobacco, perfume, automobiles and high incomes to raise an additional \$500 million next year.

The measures were decided Friday. Premier Leo Tzimokas said the adjusted budget for 1974 will close with a deficit of \$200 million, but the deficit will be wiped out by a surplus in the 1975 budget.

Accustomed to one of Europe's lowest inflation rates—an average of 7 percent in 1973—Greeks this year have lived through a series of repeated increases that affected gasoline, tobacco, bread, detergent, meat and clothing, other foodstuffs and basic goods pushed up the rate of inflation to more than 12 percent between January and July.



Eric Mitchell, 13, of Kansas City, Mo., rides what he boasts is the bike with the world's longest front fork—6 feet, 1 1/2 inches. He calls the bike a chopper. We have no sources available to check his claim, so we'll have to take his word for it.

S. Africa Is Strengthening Military Forces

PRETORIA, South Africa, Aug. 4 (AP)—With political change under way in nations to the north, South Africa is strengthening its military forces against an uncertain future.

"We all realize only too well that military preparedness is not the only guarantee for the stability and progress of our country, but a well-trained and well-armed army is an important element as a final guarantee of the continued existence of a state," Defense Minister Pieter Botha said recently.

Mr. Botha made that remark when he promised pay increases for members of the armed forces retroactive to July 1 and announced that the 10th South African Infantry Battalion would be made fully operational.

'Freedom Fighters'
The revolution in Lisbon on April 25 sent shock waves through Portuguese Angola and Mozambique, and generated uncertainty in South Africa. Under the former Portuguese dictatorship, Pretoria could count on Lisbon as an ally in opposing black "freedom fighters" seeking to end white minority rule.

"This country already boasts the biggest military force south of the Sahara. Nigeria is believed to have a bigger land army and a few other nations have acquired the latest in certain weaponry, but overall South Africa has the most modern and self-sufficient forces."

Specific details are mostly secret. But a survey last year by the International Institute for Strategic Studies reported that there were 17,200 regular servicemen and 92,000 reservists in the forces. There is conscription for white male youths and in recent months military careers have been offered blacks, Asians and mulattoes.

The navy operates three French-built Daphne class submarines, three anti-submarine frigates, two destroyers, four minisubmersibles, five seaward defense boats and a fleet of other vessels.

The survey said the air force has 166 combat planes. In addition there are maritime patrol planes, helicopters and a fleet of transports.

Mr. Botha said this country spends between \$900 million and \$1 billion a year on defense, less than 5 percent of the gross national product.

No terrorist infiltration of South African soil has been reported. But policemen and soldiers from this country have died in Rhodesia and in South-West Africa. South African units have been supporting Rhodesian forces in the Zambezi River Valley for more than four years.

British Report Belfast IRA Leader Held

BELFAST, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The British Army said yesterday that it had cracked the command structure of the Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army in Belfast with a series of raids yesterday morning that led to the arrest of 22 suspects, including the acting commander in the city.

An army spokesman said that this was the fifth time this year that the IRA organization had been disrupted. Two women were among those arrested, confirming the belief of British intelligence that women were playing a role in current bombing attacks here.

Soldiers moved into action at dawn after two arrests Friday reportedly led them to a Provisional IRA hideout.

In the Republic
In the Republic of Ireland, 13 men were charged with membership in the IRA yesterday after police carried out a large raid in a northern suburb of Dublin. The IRA is outlawed in the republic.

A Roman Catholic and a Protestant were killed in separate incidents in Belfast yesterday. The Catholic was shot by soldiers and the Protestant was a victim of a bomb-trap bomb. The 21-year-old Catholic, who was said to have had connections with the Official wing of the IRA, died on his way to a hospital after soldiers fired on a gunman. The Protestant, a truck driver, 39, was killed north of the city when a bomb exploded in the cab of a truck as he turned the ignition key.

Army Post Mortared
BELFAST, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Extremists mortared a British Army outpost in Belfast at noon today but there were no casualties, the army said.

An army spokesman said that only three of the five shells fired in the brief attack exploded and no damage was reported.

Meanwhile, service on the main rail link between Dublin and Belfast was resumed today after explosives experts defused two bombs inside the engineer's cab of a freight train abandoned on the track.

A spokesman said that a gang of armed men halted the train and planted the bombs as it crossed the border from the Irish Republic yesterday.

Helen Warren, 88, Reporter's Wife, Is Dead in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Mrs. Helen Lois Warren, 88, wife of Lansing Warren, died of a heart attack at the American Hospital here yesterday.

During the many years that he was a foreign correspondent for The New York Times in Paris and other parts of Europe, Mrs. Warren often accompanied her husband on assignments. They spent two years in Vichy during the Pétain regime and then were deported to Germany and interned for 14 months at Baden-Baden.

Mrs. Warren, born Helen Lois Russell, a graduate of Smith College, also studied at the Sorbonne and the University of Berlin.

She and Mr. Warren were married at La Jolla, Calif., in 1923. They had no children.

Alexander Trofimov MOSCOW, Aug. 4 (AP)—Rear Adm. Alexander Trofimov, 50, has "tragically" died fulfilling his duties, the Defense Ministry newspaper Red Star reported yesterday.

The phrase usually denotes accidental death, but the brief obituary notice did not give details. Adm. Trofimov has commanded ships and formations of ships, Red Star said. But the paper did not specify the admiral's post.

Ross Parker LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—Songwriter Ross Parker, 50, who wrote the British wartime hit "We'll Meet Again" and "There'll Always Be an England," died Friday at his home in Kent after a heart attack.

Fred Allison AUBURN, Ala., Aug. 4 (UPI)—The internationally known physicist, Dr. Fred Allison, 92, credited with the discovery of heavy hydrogen, died Friday at his home following a short illness.

He also proved the existence of elements 85 and 86, which he named astatine and virgatum in honor of his native and adopted states.

Dutch Home-in-Exile Of Kaiser Is Robbed

DOORN, the Netherlands, Aug. 4 (AP)—Huize Doorn, the castle which served as a home for the late German Emperor Wilhelm II during his exile after World War I, was robbed last week of items valued at one million guilders (about \$400,000), police announced.

Kaiser Wilhelm II died at the castle, which is now a museum, in 1941, after spending 23 years in exile in the Netherlands. The most valuable exhibit stolen was a collection of antique snuffboxes.

Job Offers for Drooping Requests

Soviet Shift Is Seen in Jewish Visa Cases

By Murray Seeger
MOSCOW, Aug. 4.—Soviet officials in recent weeks have offered re-employment to a group of Jews if they withdraw their applications for emigration to Israel.

The action, according to usually reliable Jewish sources, is related to secret negotiations between Moscow and Washington on the emigration issue, which has stalled U.S. congressional action on trade legislation sought by the Kremlin and White House for two years.

About two dozen Jews have been called to Soviet and Communist party committees and told they could have their jobs back, a Jewish spokesman explained.

"They were told that all they had to do was to renounce their applications for emigration and all would be forgiven."

Message to Jackson
In addition, spokesmen for the Jewish emigration activists have sent a new message to Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., encouraging him on his amendment that would grant the granting of trade and credit concessions to the Russians until they adopt a policy of free emigration for all citizens.

The Jews rejected the contention of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that the recent sharp decrease in Jewish emigration proved that the Jackson Amendment had become counterproductive and had to be modified.

The Jews who have been called for re-employment interviews are a small representation of the 1,800 whose applications for emigration to Israel have been refused during the last three years.

None of those called in accepted the offers of re-employment, according to the Moscow sources.

According to the sources, negotiations between Mr. Kissinger, congressional leaders and Soviet officials have progressed halfway through four points of contention.

Annual Quota
The Russians have agreed to allow an annual quota of 45,000.

Two Newspapers And Jewish Office Bombed in Paris

PARIS, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Three bombs exploded in Paris early yesterday and another was defused. Only one minor injury was reported.

Police believe the blasts were related and possibly the work of Arab sympathizers.

The first bomb went off in front of the offices of the right-leaning newspaper L'Aurore just after 2 a.m. The second exploded shortly afterward in front of another weekly paper that also is on the right, Minute. The third went off at 3:10 a.m. outside the offices of the Jewish Social Fund.

No group has claimed responsibility for the bombing. Police reported that all three bombs were of similar construction—containers of gas of the kind used for camp stoves, linked to detonators. They were hidden in two small cars and a minibus, all rented from the same agency, Inter Touring Service, police said.

An anonymous phone call gave the police a chance to defuse the fourth bomb, placed in front of the offices of the French national television network.

Paris police responded to eight more bomb threats last night but found no more booby-trapped cars. All the threats were directed at journalistic organizations—four newspapers and four radio-television studios.

Unit Urges Chile To Stop Torture

SANTIAGO, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The Human Rights Commission of the Organization of American States has recommended to the Chilean military junta that it stop physical and psychological torture, punishment without trial and detentions that amount to prison terms.

The recommendations, made last week and announced Friday, were the result of the first on-the-spot investigation of human rights violations in Chile by an international organization. Members of the commission spent two weeks in Chile.

Carlos Dunshee de Abranches, of Brazil, the vice-president of the commission, called the report to their recommendations from the Chilean Foreign Ministry "positive." That response was not made public immediately, but Santiago newspapers published the commission's recommendations prominently Saturday without comment.

Meningitis Kills 10 In Brazil Epidemic

SAO PAULO, Aug. 4 (UPI)—The meningitis epidemic in Brazil took 10 more lives in Sao Paulo yesterday, and reports said that the number of victims being treated for the disease in 22 hospitals rose to 2,000.

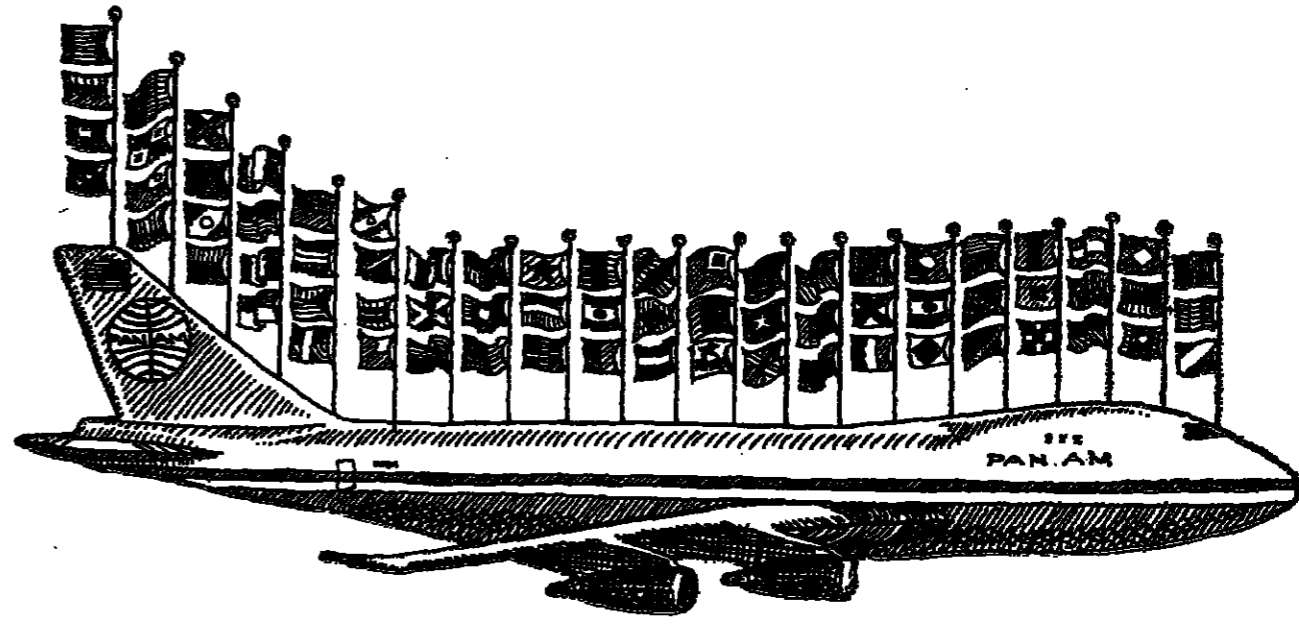
Federal health officials refuse to give overall figures on the epidemic. But unofficial statistics show that about 500 persons have died of the disease this summer, about 250 of them in Sao Paulo.

Four of the 10 countries bordering Brazil have begun strict health checks on travelers from that country.

Communists to Shun Election in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (UPI)—Pro-Moscow Communists decided yesterday to boycott the Aug. 17 Indian presidential election.

A party spokesman said Communists "cannot vote either for Fakhuddin Ali Ahmed or T. Sheshu Reddy," the two principal candidates to succeed V.V. Giri for a five-year term as President of India.



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Others See Signs of Strain

Aides Describe Nixon's Moods As Serene, Stoic, Determined

By John Herbers

WASHINGTON (NYT).—One day last week while House and Senate leaders were making

preparations for the impeachment and trial of President Nixon, Treasury Secretary William Simon emerged from a long meeting with Mr. Nixon on foreign and economic policies.

Because Mr. Nixon has been so seclusive and withdrawn of late, reporters wanted to know how he looked and acted.

Mr. Simon was almost ecstatic. He had never seen the President in a better mood, so engaged in his job, so wrapped up in the pursuit of the administration's policies.

The secretary's report is of a piece with the official word in the White House. The President's aides picture Mr. Nixon these days as serene, stoic, determined not to be ruffled by the bad news that has been a difficult period, one of his chief assistants said as the President was leaving California after a 16-day stay on July 28. "Of course it has not been pleasant for the President to hear these charges against him, but he has not allowed irritation or anger to develop. He has continued to perform the job of the presidency as he feels it should be done."



Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman



Rep. Barbara Jordan

Both Back Impeachment

2 Women Prove Their Worth On the House Judiciary Panel

By Sara Hansard

WASHINGTON (NYT).—While many American women are trying to work themselves into the upper levels of a male-dominated society, two who have already made it are proving that women can be just as efficient and decisive as men are when it comes to wielding political power.

Rep. Barbara Jordan, D-Texas, and Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman, D-N.Y., members of the House Judiciary Committee, have also found that the seriousness of the impeachment process can leave a person "shaken" and "awed."

"Of course, it is not a task I welcome," Rep. Jordan says of her present role. "It is a task that has become mine by virtue of my service on the Judiciary Committee; I only hope I can do it with a solemnity and seriousness which is consistent with the awesome nature of what I have to do."

During debate in the committee's impeachment hearings, Rep. Holtzman said: "What we have seen is a seamless web of misconduct so serious that it leaves us shaken."

One of President Nixon's most intense critics, the 32-year-old Miss Holtzman says that she came to favor his impeachment only after reading at least once all 38 volumes of testimony and evidence prepared for the committee. She subsequently voted for five articles of impeachment, three of which the committee passed.

Opening Remarks

In her opening remarks, Rep. Holtzman said: "The thousands of pages before this committee bear witness to a systematic arrogation of power... to preserve the rule of law and our Constitution which the people of this country and all of us hold dear, Richard Nixon must be impeached and removed from office."

Rep. Jordan, 38, the only other woman on the 20-member committee, also voted for the five articles of impeachment. She said she also took painstaking efforts to come to her decision to favor impeachment.

The two women have many similarities. They were both elected to the House for the first time in 1972. Miss Holtzman in a major upset as she defeated Emanuel Celler in the Democratic primary, ending his 50-year career in the House.

Both are liberals and both campaigned on broad-based but not liberal issues. Neither faces opposition in her primary election this year, which virtually guarantees their re-election as they both come from heavily Democratic districts.

They are both usually described as "very sharp" or "extremely eloquent" and "very bright" in their chambers in college. Both graduated magna cum laude. Miss Holtzman from Radcliffe College in 1962 and Miss Jordan from Texas Southern University in 1959. Miss Holtzman went on to graduate from Harvard Law School and Miss Jordan from Boston University Law School.

Johnson Aid

Rep. Holtzman reportedly did not want the position on the Judiciary Committee and almost turned it down, because she thought there was "no action there." Miss Jordan, on the other hand, wanted it so much she got former President Lyndon Johnson's help to be assigned there.

House Speaker Carl Albert has said of her: "I predict she will one day be Speaker of the House." And Mr. Johnson, whom she remembers as "my friend," said once: "She proved that black is beautiful before we knew what it meant." Rep. Jordan is one of four black women in Congress and the first from Texas.

One of the few blacks to survive politically from the black militancy of the 1960s, she is a moderate who first came to na-

tional attention because of that quality. In February, 1967, President Johnson invited civil rights leaders to the White House for a private preview of his civil rights message. Among those invited was Miss Jordan, who was described thus by columnist Evans and Novak: "A Houston lawyer who is the only negro in the Texas Senate. Miss Jordan lacks the national notoriety of [black militants]. But also unlike them, she is a practical politician who understands reality... The White House was far more impressed with her than the usual run of civil rights leaders."

Another commentator wrote of her: "She does not condemn the 'black power' movement, but prefers to work through the political process to achieve Negro goals."

During her six years in the Texas Senate she was the first black to serve there since 1895 and the first black woman ever to serve in the Texas Legislature; she helped prevent a restrictive voter registration act and gave Texas its first minimum wage bill.

Rep. Jordan is single. In her spare time, she likes to play the guitar and sing, ride a bicycle and visit the Smithsonian Museum and the National Archives. She enjoys all music—classical to rhythm and blues.

Rep. Holtzman has focused more than Rep. Jordan on anti-war activity. One of Rep. Holtzman's proudest achievements during her term in the House is her successful lawsuit in 1973 in U.S. District Court challenging the legality of Mr. Nixon's bombing of Cambodia without the specific consent of Congress.

An appeals court later overruled the decision but Rep. Holtzman feels it was a victory because it marked the first time that the war in Cambodia had been declared unconstitutional.

One of the few speeches she made during the Judiciary Committee's impeachment debate was in support of the article against the President's secret bombing campaign in Cambodia.

Praised by Aides

An associate calls her a "very hard worker" and says she likes to do a lot of her work herself, although she keeps her staff busy. "She's very independent-minded. She's by herself a lot," her close aide says. "She's very demanding and very intense. She knows what she wants and she's got one of the sharpest minds I've ever worked with."

Although Rep. Holtzman is a product of the "New Politics," another aide described her 1972 campaign as "actually old-fashioned, strictly grassroots."

"We had no big guns behind us," Rep. Holtzman says. "I just listened to them and their problems." Until the impeachment proceedings took most of her time, she used her weekend trips home to hold open house for her constituents.

The 14 to 15 hours a day she put in during the inquiry have also cut into her leisure activities, which include tennis, swimming, biking and attending concerts. Like Rep. Jordan, she is single. Much of her electoral strength comes from women, young people and the elderly, but she says that she does not consciously appeal to any particular group.

One of her achievements in Congress was an amendment to block a new Senate rule limiting the confidentiality between husband and wife, doctor and patient, lawyer and client, newsman and source. Another was the House preventing use of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration funds for domestic CIA activities.

Tape Session

While the House Judiciary Committee was voting on its third article of impeachment, Mr. Nixon was not watching on television or making plans to deal with the impeachment drive, according to his spokesman. He was seated alone in the Lincoln Room, a study in the presidential apartment, listening to the tape recordings he would turn over to Judge John Sirica, as ordered by the Supreme Court. The picture conveyed by his assistants was that of a lonely, beleaguered President standing alone in the fray, determined to do his duty.

After a time, these descriptions began to seem unreal. That is not the President of the Watergate transcripts, worrying constantly how to cut his losses; that is not the President who is reported to have thrown an ash tray across the room when he first learned of the Watergate burglary. But an air of unreality is nothing new, by now, in the assertions with which the White House has been meeting each new danger to the President's position.

Some who are in a position to observe the 61-year-old President are more objective in their reports. They say that Mr. Nixon does show the strain, that on occasion his face is puffy and seems sad, mask-like. He walks with a slowness and more of a stoop, even though his doctors say he no longer feels any effects of the plebiscite he developed early in June, before his Middle East trip. During his recent speech on the economy in Los Angeles, he seemed to have trouble keeping his mind on the script.

A Stoic

Still, friend and foe consider it remarkable that he has held up as well as he has. He is, it seems, something of a stoic, a quality that seems to grow out of a highly personal, defensive sense that he must fight the impeachment effort to the end. If any one thing has been consistent on the part of a President known for his signs and zags, it is his expressed belief that Watergate and related charges are, as he said in May, ride but thins; that they are almost entirely the product of a political vendetta waged against him by his enemies—the liberals, the media, the old Nixon-haters.

This belief apparently has been the basis for a succession of errors, the latest of which was having his assistants characterize the House Judiciary Committee as a "kangaroo court" while millions of people watching on national television could see for themselves that the description was grossly wide of the mark. Yet the more he has lost, the more he seems to have become set in his belief.

In a book published in 1972, "Presidential Character," James David Barber, a Duke University political scientist, wrote that President Nixon, because of his intense personal feelings and defensiveness, faced the same danger that Presidents Wilson, Hoover and Lyndon Johnson succumbed to: rigid adherence to a failing stance while under public pressure, a tendency "to ride the tiger to the end."

The end now is a Senate trial and there is no way of knowing if he will ride that far. But last week Mr. Nixon seemed to be gearing up for what his spokesmen called a political fight with Congress.

500,000 Yugoslavs Quit Party in Decade

BELGRADE, Aug. 4 (Reuters).—More than 500,000 Yugoslavs left or were expelled from the Communist party between 1960 and 1970, the Belgrade newspaper Politika revealed today.

The 500,000 equaled nearly half the party membership, but in the same period, about 57,000 new members were admitted. Politika said that the number of persons who left or were expelled was excessive and said it was puzzling that workers were the largest group among those who departed.



A U.S. Air Force photo of Hiroshima moments after atomic bomb was dropped on the city on Aug. 6, 1945.

Hiroshima Survivors Encounter Shame, Indifference in U.

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO (NYT).—With her ceremonial kimono hiding the ugly scars on her arms, Mrs. Yukiko Watanabe will kneel before a small Buddhist altar in a corner of her bedroom Tuesday morning and repeat the Japanese prayers for the dead.

As she has for 29 years, in Japan and during the last 13 years at her daughter's home here, the frail white-haired widow will place a tiny offering of rice before a wooden tablet containing all but one of her four children, killed in the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945.

Mrs. Watanabe is one of 800

to 1,000 American survivors of the atomic devastation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, at least 700 of whom live in California and Hawaii. Like many of them, she strives to hide the fact that she is one of the "hibakusha" or, literally, bomb people.

Most Americans

Almost all of the survivors are American citizens by birth, marriage or naturalization. Yet the government provides no help for their suffering or even any studies of the long-range radiation effects that may yet afflict them, despite the fact that the United States has spent millions of dollars to support the Atomic Bomb

Casualty Commission in Hiroshima, investigating the bomb's effects with medical dossiers on more than 100,000 survivors.

Mrs. Watanabe constantly re-members the hot August morning when Hiroshima was wiped out in a split-second blinding flash. At night she often dreams of stumbling over the debris, the dead and dying, searching for her two daughters and son, and finally her collapse from deep, jangling radiation burns atop a heap of swollen bodies along the Ohta River bank.

She agreed to talk about Hiroshima only after being assured that her married name and her address would not be revealed, or the name of her Nisei son-

in-law who married her surviving daughter, Asako, whom relatives brought to the United States in 1950.

Her reluctance is mainly because of concern for her two American grandsons, 11 and 9. "I don't want them to hear the shame I was made to feel, particularly in Japan where the 'bomb people' were treated as lepers," she said. "I don't want them to suffer, in marriage or in getting good jobs because someone may feel they have inherited the 'atomic poison' from me."

The Los Angeles county coroner, Dr. Thomas Naguchi, who was a 19-year-old medical student in Tokyo when the A-bomb

fell, has campaigned three times without success, to obtain federal help for the victims.

The largest concentration of survivors, about 150 of them in California, is in the Los Angeles area. The largest group of American survivors, between 350 and 400, are native Nisei who were visiting relatives in Japan at the time of the bombing and were trapped. Many others are women married to American servicemen and some were brought here by relatives.

Dr. Naguchi explained that Japanese survivors who are American citizens after the war can obtain medical treatment in Japan by going there at their own expense, "although few afford that." There are a 500 hospitals and special A-b clinics in Japan.

But the Nisei, who account about 40 per cent of the A-bomb survivors, are denied treatment in Japan and there a U.S. government facility, a medical aid, available to them.

"The Japanese government's position that the Nisei Americans and Americans who married Japanese after the war should be treated in the United States by the United States government," Dr. Naguchi said, "is a double standard. It is a double standard that has no place to turn for because American doctors had no experience with radiation sickness, in either the physical or psychological manifestations."

Many of the American survivors, he said, have despair obtaining any help here, being told by doctors that they were suffering from a mild case of anemia or that their aches, poor eyesight, dizziness and other troubles were a psychosomatic.

Mr. Naguchi and his field representative, Philip Tom, said all of the survivors turned down for jobs, even their children as well as some of employers' wives may develop delayed radiation symptoms.

Shame Noted

"There also are American children, many of Japanese ancestry, who refuse to allow their daughters to marry into a 'hibakusha' family, and perhaps those deformed, unhealthy, dazed," Mr. Tom said. "A only slightly injured at shima, now an American, had his insurance canceled immediately after his picture appeared in a national magazine."

Mr. Naguchi said that many of the survivors have a last-minute sign that helps them to reimburse the American Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, with a network of where the American victims obtain periodic checkups at part medical advice.

The Atomic Energy Commission's Oak Ridge National Laboratory appears to be taking more vigorous attitude toward problem.

Dr. George Kerr, a radi effect specialist at Oak Ridge in California, Aug. 15, he would study Mr. Naguchi's findings and help set up a team to analyze the information.

English-Speaking Whites' Status Threatened

A Minority Within a South African Minority

By Charles Mohr

JOHANNESBURG (NYT).—English-speaking whites in South Africa, a minority within a minority, are believed to have drifted into increasing political apathy and impotence and are even in danger of losing their dominance in the economic affairs of this ethnically complex nation.

In the last few days, English-speaking persons celebrated the anniversary of the landing of the "1830 settlers," and drew these conclusions in assessing their status.

South Africa's population is estimated at 18.3 million blacks, 2.3 million persons of mixed ancestry, almost 700,000 Asians and about 4 million whites. The whites monopolize political power and have much of the economic and social privilege.

The speakers of English, most of whom are of British ancestry, make up 35 percent of the white population. Afrikaners, an amalgam of descendants of Dutch, French Huguenot and German settlers who began arriving in the 17th century, make up half of the white population.

The 1830 settlers were British immigrants who landed in the eastern part of the Cape of Good Hope not long after Britain had seized it from the Netherlands during the Napoleonic wars.

The assessments of the English-speaking community, being made in connection with the anniversary, underline the great change of fortune among whites since Britain decisively defeated the Afrikaners in the Boer War at the turn of the century.

The National party, overwhelmingly an Afrikaner institution, has been firmly in power for more than 25 years. In the election in April, the party strengthened its grip slightly and held 122 of 171 seats in the lower house of Parliament. In the realization of an old Afrikaner nationalist dream, South Africa became a republic and left the British Commonwealth in 1961.

Novelist Alan Paton, in a recent newspaper article, seemed to sum up a feeling of powerlessness among those who speak English when he said of the country's racial problems: "People like myself have long believed that the only hope for an evolutionary solution lies with the Afrikaner and the black man. The Indians, the colored people and the English-speaking are not the leading actors in this drama."

The speakers of English do play important roles. The most eloquent and forceful critics of apartheid, the Afrikaner doctrine of separate racial development, are mostly English-speaking, and the dogged criticism in the English-language press has goaded Prime Minister John Vorster into threatening to curb press freedom.

However, a large part of the English-speaking community, comfortable with swimming pools, servants and a high standard of living, seems basically

more racially prejudiced than and as conservative as the Afrikaners. "They have been anesthetized by the good life," remarked Helen Suzman, who for many years was the sole parliamentary voice of the liberals in the Progressive party.

Many English-speaking whites seem indifferent to the continuing and often bitter debate over racial issues.

Prof. Laurie Schlemmer of the Institute for Social Research at the University of Natal reported on a survey indicating that 59 per cent of English-speaking South Africans "do not meddle in social issues." In an editorial, the Johannesburg Star called it "a shocking indictment."

Prof. E. L. Watts, describing a survey of his own, said a major conclusion was that English influence in South Africa was on the decline. "Whereas until fairly recently the English-speaking whites in South Africa held a virtual monopoly of economic power, they are now having to share it. They will also find themselves in

danger of losing control of important sections of economic power in the country," he said.

"Although business leaders are still to a great extent English or Jewish, powerful Afrikaner millionaires, entrepreneurs and managers are emerging and the once rural Afrikaner group now outnumber speakers of English in urban areas."

A major feature here long has been distrust and dislike between the Afrikaners and persons of British background.

The Afrikaners, anxious for their language, Afrikaans, and their Calvinist and frontier heritage, and bitter over "British oppression" in the past, have placed great emphasis on preserving "Afrikaner identity." White schools are, in effect, segregated on language lines.

The quality of English is believed to be in danger. Mrs. Suzman pointed out that many English is being taught in English-language schools by Afrikaner teachers, since there is a

European Parliament's Right

Putting Questions, in Writing, to the EEC

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS (NYT).—One of the least publicized activities of the European Commission is its year-round duty to answer written questions put to it by members of the Luxembourg-based European Parliament.

Its delegates are proud of the Parliament's question time when they can quiz members of the Commission or the Common Market's executive body, the Council of Ministers.

Though this gives the semblance of national parliamentary procedure, oral questions represent only a tiny minority of the total queries the EEC institutions are subjected to. In 1971, for example, only 17 oral questions were asked—compared with nearly 600 written ones.

Such questions provide an insight into the undergrowth of the European Community: the myriad details, legal quirks and bureaucratic niceties which lurk below the surface of the EEC's political stratagems. Most are well out of range of average understanding, many seem absurd, but to the European parliamentarians the capacity to challenge the EEC on these minute matters is an essential part of the Community's democratic process.

Some questions extend for pages only to receive a terse "yes" or "no" from the Commission, others are merely one sentence long to which the Commission responds with a small essay. When a member of the European Parliament, the present Netherlands defense minister, Henk Vredeling, made "his business to ask hundreds of questions each year—more than all the other MPs combined—to such an extent it was rumored that the Commission had to set up a Vredeling

answering service in which Eurocrats had to work full-time.

The honor of being the most persistent questioner is now being contended by a young British aristocrat, Lord Charles O'Hagan, who sits in the Parliament, and the British House of Lords, as an independent.

His latest batch of questions touched on housing for migrant workers, progress toward an EEC immigration policy and the sale of information about the creditworthiness of individuals. "On this last the Commission merely replied that 'it shares the honorable members' fears'—adding that the problem he raised is primarily one for the member states to tackle."

This reply crops up frequently. The Commission can always dodge an awkward question by putting the onus on EEC national administrations, though in doing so it exposes the serious limitations of its authority and competence.

But the Parliament itself is not the powerful thing it would like to be either. Under the Treaty of Rome, on which the EEC is based, it was merely called "the Assembly." But in 1962 it decided to describe itself as the "European Parliament" and does that make it a real Parliament? Mr. Vredeling says: "No, but I think its members should behave as if it were."

Through their questioning of the EEC they certainly make a brave try. "Do Irish women require their husbands' permission to work?" a woman parliamentarian from Luxembourg asks. The answer is negative. "Does the Commission believe that children should be taught foreign languages by teachers using their own mother tongue?" a German MP wants to know. Answer: "Educationalists are in



Novelist Alan Paton

shortage of teachers whose native tongue is English.

Prof. Guy Butler of Rhodes University, a poet, commented: "Behind the facade of our impressive material success, what do we find? A great deal of cynicism and a sense of disillusion. Bitterness and resentment at Afrikaner power, disillusionment at Britain's diminished world stature, fear of and guilt toward our blacks and a habit of scapegoat hunting."

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Luxembourg Stock Exchange
Quoted August 2, 1974
Luxembourg Francs 45
Information:
Trust Corporation of Bahamas Limited,
P.O. Box N-788, Nassau, Bahamas.

FCE Quotations

August 5, 1974 — 1974 — 1975 —
FCE 1974 bid 248 755 780 788
FCE 1975 bid 251 791 810 818
FCE 1976 bid 254 800 820 828
FCE 1977 bid 257 810 830 838
FCE 1978 bid 260 820 840 848
FCE 1979 bid 263 830 850 858
FCE 1980 bid 266 840 860 868
FCE 1981 bid 269 850 870 878
FCE 1982 bid 272 860 880 888
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FCE 2

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N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 2, 1974

Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
NYSE	1,031,000	41	38 1/2	+1 1/2
S&P 500	1,031,000	41	38 1/2	+1 1/2
NYSE	1,031,000	41	38 1/2	+1 1/2
S&P 500	1,031,000	41	38 1/2	+1 1/2

Treasury Bills

Rate	Yield	Price	Chg.
1-yr	8.50	100.00	0.00
2-yr	8.50	100.00	0.00
3-yr	8.50	100.00	0.00
5-yr	8.50	100.00	0.00

Bank Stock Quotations

Bank	Price	Chg.
Bank of America	48 1/2	+1/2
Bank of New York	48 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Montreal	48 1/2	+1/2
Bank of Toronto	48 1/2	+1/2

Market Averages

Index	Value	Chg.
Dow Jones	1,031.00	+1.50
S&P 500	1,031.00	+1.50
Nikkei 225	1,031.00	+1.50

Inspiration Is Needed

(Continued From Page 7)

Shift institutions because of record-high interest rates. More pressure on them will come this week when the Treasury itself sells \$4 billion of notes with a record 9 per cent coupon.

But the worst news of all came from the farm front last week. The Agriculture Department said that prices paid farmers rose a hefty 6 per cent in June, reversing a four-month decline and posing the probability of greater inflationary pressure in the major price indexes in the months ahead.

Severe Drought

The principal reason for the renewed upturn in food and livestock prices has been the severe drought in the farm belt, which has reduced expectations for this year's harvest and livestock production.

The corn crop, originally predicted to reach a historic level of 6.7 billion bushels, is now forecast in a range of 5.9 billion to 6.2 billion bushels, while the wheat forecast has been cut from 2.2 billion bushels to 1.9 billion bushels. In addition to pushing prices higher, these lower estimates are bad news for a world so dependent on an abundant American harvest.

Favorable Straw

One possibly favorable straw in the wind for the general economy, however, was last month's slight upward move in the Conference Board's "help wanted" advertising index. This may indicate a decline, or at least a slowdown, in the current 8.2 per cent unemployment rate for a while, though even the administration is conceding the rate may reach the 6 per cent level by year-end.

Some private economists (including Walter Heller, a former head of the Council of Economic Advisors) have been warning that joblessness may reach the 7 per cent level unless the first-quarter monetary policy is soon relaxed.

Thus, at the midpoint of summer, the general economic outlook continues rather unexciting.

The economy does not seem to be heading for a great disaster, but it may well operate below its ceiling for some time, with prices still rising and unemployment gaining—unless something unexpected comes along on the economic or political scenes or some inspiration on a new idea develops in Washington.

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)

The excitement that had been anticipated. The notes carry a fixed rate of 11 per cent, which is less than investors can get right now with the floating rate notes. But the floaters are repegged every six months and if Euro-dollar rates fall the fixed 11 per cent coupon of Singer could look attractive. But apparently investors are less optimistic than merchant bankers about the outlook for rates.

Unilever's offering of 100 million

guides of five-year notes, carrying a 10 1/2 per cent coupon did well. Priced at 99 1/2, they were quoted late last week at 98 3/4 bid—99 1/4 asked.

Also doing well in the after-market was the five-year note for the Austrian Kontrollbank, which was denominated in Austrian schillings. But this was no surprise as the Kuwaiti and Libyan banks participating in the management of the issue took a large part of it for themselves.

A private placement for the

European Coal and Steel Community last week marked the first time that an international deutsche mark loan cracked the 10 per cent barrier. The 20 million DM loan is for five years.

The European Investment Bank

is expected to follow with a private placement of its own at the same terms.

The public market in all currencies is expected to be bare of new issues at least through the height of the summer vacation period. The little business that needs to be done will continue to be taken up through syndicated bank loans.

However, these are becoming increasingly difficult to put together.

A couple of months ago, five calls netted four banks willing to participate in a syndication, a London banker lamented. "Now it takes 20 calls for the same four participants."

Bankers now report that the largest commercial institutions are putting loans together without syndicating them. And in the cases where syndication is attempted, terms have gotten sweeter with what bankers call "front-end fees." A few months ago, banks participated in these loans for the profit of the spread over LIBOR.

Nowadays, they are getting commissions ranging up to half a percentage point (as in the case of the loan for a Mexican borrower currently being put together) on the size of their participation in addition to the spread. And, as has been done for Ecom and Aluniss public floating-rate loans, several banks are being used to calculate the LIBOR—reflecting the discrimination that has taken place in the market between the major banks and the small and medium-sized institutions who no longer pay the same rate to borrow funds.

In addition, the banks are now asking for quarterly interest payments instead of half-yearly.

International Institutions

July 31: 11.55%, July 24: 11.44%
Industrials (7-15 Years)
July 31: 10.87%, July 24: 10.85%
Industrials (3-7 Years)
July 31: 9.51%, July 24: 9.02%

Market Turnover

Aug. 2	July 26
Cedel \$157.4 mil.	\$110.3 mil.
Euroclear \$148.2 mil.	\$129.3 mil.

Ford, General Motors To List Gas Mileage

DETROIT, Aug. 4 (AP).—For the first time, consumers will be able to find out just what a car's gasoline mileage they can expect from most new cars by looking at stickers on showroom vehicles.

General Motors Corp. has joined the Ford Motor Co. in agreeing to voluntarily post the federal gasoline mileage test results on its 1975 models, which will go on display next month.

Chrysler Corp. has not decided whether it will go along with the nation's two largest automakers.

American Motors has refused to post the federal figures.

Wage, Price Controls Urged by Mansfield

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (UPI).—The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, said yesterday that the government should reimpose wage and price controls to help stem inflation.

He said the nation is in a recession and the slight rise in nationwide unemployment in July was "only the precursor of other rises in that area."

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account	DM Basis	Yield	Price	Chg.
Africa 5 1/2-82	94	9 1/2	100.00	0.00
Australia 5-80	94	9 1/2	100.00	0.00
Canada 5-80	94	9 1/2	100.00	0.00
France 5-80	94	9 1/2	100.00	0.00
Germany 5-80	94	9 1/2	100.00	0.00

Sports

Wiechers Gains on Leader in Golf Classic

By John S. Radosta

SUTTON, Mass., Aug. 4 (UPI).—While Dave Hill and Tom Weiskopf were flailing around the course with some erratic playing, Jim Wiechers, a wine collector from Napa, Calif., sneaked in yesterday to tie for second place in the third round of the \$200,000 Pleasant Valley Golf Classic.

Hill drove inconsistently and, in his phrase, "putted like an absolute dog" to shoot a par 71 and hold his lead with 205 strokes after 54 holes. That is eight under par for the 7,119-yard Pleasant Valley Country Club course.

In this position, Hill maintained his two-shot margin over Weiskopf, who hit only five fairways and managed to save his 71 by some good putting to finish at 207.

Wiechers, who came close to winning this tournament a year ago, gained three strokes on the leader yesterday by shooting a 68. He started the day at three under par and finished at 207, six under par, and tied with Weiskopf.

The treacherous dozing 17th hole, long a Waterloo here, undid many players, most importantly J.C. Snead and Jerry Heard, two of the three first-day leaders. Both took double-bogey 6s on that hole. Altogether, in a field of 78, there were only six birdies and 43 pars yesterday on the 17th.

U.S. Wins Curtis Cup

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Jane Booth, a 26-year-old California school teacher, led the United States to its eighth consecutive Curtis Cup Golf victory yesterday, beating the British, 13-5, and matching the largest margin of victory in the history of the matches.

Booth figured in four of America's winning points as she teamed with veteran Anne Quast Sander, 36, for two foursome victories and romped past two English foes in singles matches.

Sander, making her seventh appearance in a Curtis Cup match, teamed with Booth to win a pair of team matches and then shot even par golf on the foggy San Francisco Club course to turn back Mary Everard of Great Britain, 4 and 3.

Napoles Beats Lewis in TKO

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Aging champion Jose (Mantecilla) Napoles of Mexico retained his world welterweight crown yesterday with a technical knockout over Hedgemon Lewis in the ninth round of their scheduled 15-round bout in the Mexico City Sports Palace.

When the end came at 2:34 of the ninth round, the 34-year-old Napoles was ahead on points—60 to 54—as scored by two judges and the referee.

Throughout most of the battle, the pug veteran, making his 12th title defense, took the initiative against the 23-year-old American.

With the start of the ninth, Napoles—who had been criticized for allegedly "sloppy" training—clearly took command of the fight and began slamming punishing blows to the challenger.

Lewis began to wobble and lose his balance and coordination and Napoles backed him into the ropes with smashing lefts and rights.

As the American—who lost in a close decision at Los Angeles in December, 1971, in his first bid to wrest the title from Napoles—was obviously becoming almost defenseless, the referee stopped the fight, awarding a technical knockout to the champion.

American Yachts Race in Practice

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 4 (AP).—Intrepid defeated Courageous and Valiant yesterday in a race involving three of the American 12-meter yachts in the running to defend the America's Cup next month.

Intrepid, leading all the way in blustery winds, finished the 20-mile course 18 seconds ahead of Courageous. Valiant finished 2:57 behind the winner.

More Sports News On Page 11

Welterweight champion Jose Napoles (right) pounds the head of challenger Hedgemon Lewis in bout at Mexico City.



Welterweight champion Jose Napoles (right) pounds the head of challenger Hedgemon Lewis in bout at Mexico City.

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Monday: Robinson Rekindles Baltimore

ROTT, Aug. 4 (UPI).—Robinson, playing for the first time in a week, drove in three runs with a home run in the second inning to lead Baltimore to a 9-3 victory over the Tigers in the first game of a doubleheader.

Robinson, who hit his 20th home run in the first game of a doubleheader, singled in the first inning and hit a home run in the second. He also singled in the third and fourth innings.

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In the opener, Oakland broke open the game by scoring six runs before anyone was out in the seventh inning.

Philippine 6, Cardinals 1. At St. Louis, Mike Schmidt drove in three runs with two home runs to lead the Cardinals to a 6-1 victory over the Cardinals in the first game of a doubleheader.

Schmidt's first home run, with two out in the first inning, was his 24th this season, tying him for the league lead with Jimmy Wynn of the Los Angeles Dodgers.

His second home run, in the seventh, brought home Dave Cash, who had singled to score Tommy Huston, who opened the inning with a single.

Jay Johnstone added two runs with a two-out triple in the ninth.

Braves 4, Giants 2. At San Francisco, Dusty Baker hit a two-run homer in the ninth inning to give Atlanta a 4-2 victory over the Giants in the first game of a doubleheader.

The Braves scored their first runs on back-to-back homers by Gary Matthews and Christy Spencer in the fourth inning. The homers came off pitcher Ron Reed. The victory went to reliever Tom House, who pitched the final two innings.

The Braves scored their other runs on a single by Craig Robinson, a stolen base and two infield hits in the third and fourth innings.

At Pittsburgh, Bruce Nelson hit a three-run homer in the sixth inning to lead the Pirates to a 4-3 victory over the Cubs in the first game of a doubleheader.

At Milwaukee, Dick Bosman and Tom Buskey scattered nine hits and Luis Alvarado drove in two runs with a double and a single to give Cleveland a 4-3 victory over the Brewers in the first game of a doubleheader.

Bosman gave up a leadoff homer to Don Money, and then struck out the Brewers on three hits, until weakening in the seventh, and allowing the Brewers' second run on Mike Kowalski's double. Buskey ended the threat, but allowed the Brewers' third run on Tom Johnson's triple and Money's sacrifice fly.

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In an attempt to get Taveras, Oliver reached base. An out later and with Oscar Zamora pitching, Parker connected.

Dodgers 2, Astros 1. At Los Angeles, Dave Lopes stole a career-high four bases and Jim Wynn singled in Bill Russell in the fifth inning to give the Dodgers their seventh straight victory, a 2-1 triumph over Houston.

Lopes, who has stolen 44 bases this season, became the first Dodger since Maury Wills to steal four in one game. Wills did it during the 1969 season, when he stole a record 104 bases.

Reds 7, Padres 2. At San Diego, Tony Perez's pop fly that fell behind first base for a double drove in Joe Morgan to break a 2-2 tie and send Cincinnati on its way to a 7-2 victory over the Padres in the first game of a doubleheader.

The two-bagger, one of six collected by the Reds in the game, put Cincinnati in front, 2-0, and a three-run burst in the eighth insured the game.

With the Cardinals trailing, 3-2, Jerry Davanzo walked to lead off the ninth inning. Pinch-hitter Luis Melendez sacrificed Davanzo to second and Brock singled him home. Brock then stole second for his second triple of the game and his 68th of the year. He moved to third on Ted Sizemore's groundout and scored on McBride's base hit.

At Montreal, Wayne Garrett hit his ninth home run of the season. Glenn Jones drove in two runs with a single and pinch-hitter Cliff Johnson in the eighth inning ruled the right-handed shutout bid.

Instead, Messersmith had to settle for his 13th victory in 15 decisions. He walked only two and struck out eight.

Cardinals 4, Phillies 3. At St. Louis, Mike Schmidt singled home Lou Brock in the ninth inning to give the Cardinals a 4-3 victory over Philadelphia.

Philadelphia and sole possession of first place in the National League East.

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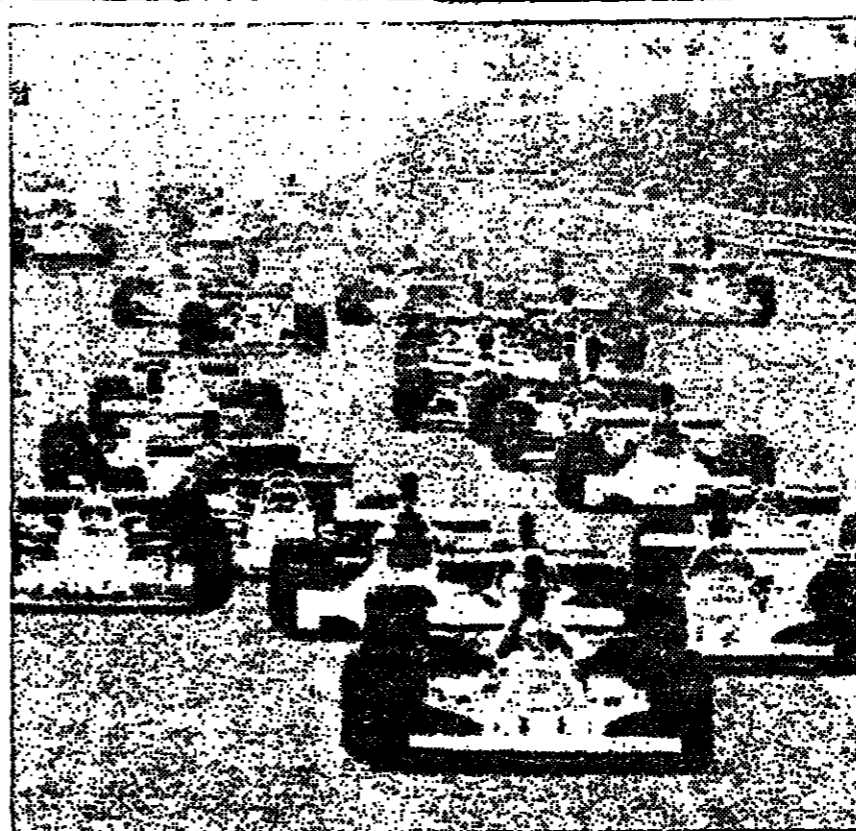
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Saturday: Messersmith Keeps L.A. Streak Alive

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 4 (UPI).—While Crawford and Von Joshua hit first-inning homers to knock in all of Los Angeles' runs and Andy Messersmith pitched a four-hitter for his seventh straight victory last night as the Dodgers beat the Houston Astros, 5-1.

The triumph was the sixth straight for the National League West leaders and improved their lead over the Philadelphia Phillies to six games. Messersmith blanked Houston on a double and single by Cesar Cedeno through seven innings. But a leadoff walk to Milt May and singles by Bob Watson and pinch-hitter Cliff Johnson in the eighth inning ruled the right-handed shutout bid.

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collected four hits and drove in two runs to lead Chicago to a 4-3 victory over the Pirates.

Cub starter Rick Reuschel, who lasted seven innings, gained his 11th victory against eight losses while Jerry Reuss, 10-9, suffered the defeat.

Madlock gave the Cubs a 2-0 lead in the fourth inning with a two-run single, following two walks and Jerry Morales' single. Rick Reuschel tripled and scored on Dave Parker's single for a Pirate run in the same inning.

At San Francisco, home runs by Chris Speier and Dave Rader led the Giants to a 3-1 victory over Atlanta.

Both home runs came off losing pitcher Buzz Capra, now 10-6 for the season. Speier's homer, his fourth of the season, broke a 1-1 tie in the fourth inning. Rader hit his first homer of the season in the fifth inning.

Angels 12, White Sox 5. In the American League, at Chicago, Jeff Burroughs drove in six runs with his fifth career grand-slam homer and a pair of singles to lead Texas to a 12-5 decision over Chicago.

Burroughs, who collected four hits, increased his major league-leading RBI total to 85 to equal his output of last year.

Orioles 6, Tigers 2. At Detroit, Tommy Davis and Don Baylor each hit a two-run homer off Mickey Lolich in the first inning and Baltimore coasted to a 6-2 victory over the Tigers.

The home runs were the seventh of the season for each. Earl Williams also tagged Lolich for his seventh homer to start the fourth inning.

Angels 4, Royals 3. At Kansas City, Lee Stanton hit a two-out, two-run double in the third inning and rookie Bruce Bochte scored twice and drove in a run, lifting California to a 4-3 victory over the Royals behind the seven-hit pitching of Nolan Ryan.

Ryan, 14-11, struck out nine and recorded his ninth victory in 11 career decisions against the Royals.

Yankees 6, Red Sox 2. At New York, Pat Dobson tossed a seven-hitter and Sandy Alomar drove in three runs with a bases-loaded double, leading the Yankees to a 6-2 victory over Boston.

Dobson struck out seven and walked only one in registering his ninth victory against 13 setbacks. It was his first victory in three tries against the Red Sox this season. For Boston, the loss was only its third in 11 meetings this year against the Yankees.

Indians 7, Brewers 6. At Milwaukee, George Hendrick hit two home runs and Charlie Spikes and Oscar Gamble one apiece, but it was Frank Duffy's tie-breaking two-run single that enabled Cleveland to beat Milwaukee, 7-6, and send the Brewers to their fourth straight loss.

With the score tied, 5-5, and two outs in the sixth, Cleveland's Buddy Bell reached base on a third baseman's error. Money's second error of the season, Luis Alvarado singled and a walk to John Lowenstein loaded the bases and brought on Eduardo Rodriguez in relief of Brewer starter Jim Colborn. Duffy greeted Rodriguez with a sharp single to left to drive in Bell and Alvarado.

Friday's Games. Cleveland 4, New York 2. Boston 2, Baltimore 2. Philadelphia 2, Kansas City 2. Texas 12, Chicago 5. Oakland 4, Chicago 2. St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3. San Francisco 4, Oakland 2. Minnesota 3, Milwaukee 2. Detroit 2, Pittsburgh 2. Montreal 3, Philadelphia 2. Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 2. Los Angeles 3, San Diego 1. Cincinnati 3, San Francisco 2. Chicago 4, New York 2. St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2. Philadelphia 2, Kansas City 2. Texas 12, Chicago 5. Oakland 4, Chicago 2. St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3. San Francisco 4, Oakland 2. Minnesota 3, Milwaukee 2. Detroit 2, Pittsburgh 2. Montreal 3, Philadelphia 2. Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 2. Los Angeles 3, San Diego 1. Cincinnati 3, San Francisco 2. Chicago 4, New York 2. St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2. Philadelphia 2, Kansas City 2. Texas 12, Chicago 5. Oakland 4, Chicago 2. St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3. San Francisco 4, Oakland 2. Minnesota 3, Milwaukee 2. Detroit 2, Pittsburgh 2. Montreal 3, Philadelphia 2. Pittsburgh 3, St. Louis 2. 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